



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
8 December 1992

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Burundi

President Returns From Zaire

EA0612063092 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Major Pierre Buyoya, the president of Burundi, has just returned from Zaire. He left for Zaire this morning in the framework of regular consultations which the two heads of state agreed to hold to deal with bilateral and sub-regional issues of common interest.

The one-day visit gave President Buyoya the opportunity to express again to the Zairian head of state his sympathy on the hardship which has hit his family on two occasions during the last three months.

Cameroon

Security Forces Cut Phones at Fru Ndi's Home

AB0412213792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Cameroon authorities have apparently decided they have had enough of John Fru Ndi's attacks on the government of President Biya. Although he has been under house arrest in the northwest capital of Bamenda since the disputed presidential elections, Fru Ndi has still been on the phone regularly and has been a sharp thorn in the government's flesh. But in the early hours of this morning, crack security forces moved in on his compound and his telephone has now been cut. The secretary general of his Social Democratic Front Party, Sigara Sanga, called us up from Yaounde to tell us of the events. Robin White asked him what had happened to John Fru Ndi.

[Begin recording] [Sanga] Troops were reinforced and consignments of gendarmes and military officers came in. Then at 0930, we got information from the neighbor that eight officers had gone into Mr. Ndi's house.

[White] And what did they do in the house?

[Sanga] We do not know what they are doing. We tried to get in touch with the governor and they said that they were trying to interrogate Mr. Ndi about the events that took place in Bamenda immediately after the presidential elections.

[White] But, he is still in his house, isn't he?

[Sanga] Yes, he is still in the house, but what is disturbing is that, they have introduced a number of vehicles into Mr. Ndi's compound. So, we do not know why they should bring these cars. Are they coming to pick up Mr. Ndi or what do they want?

[White] And his phone, now, I understand, has been cut.

[Sanga] Yes, the three lines in his house were all cut.

[White] But, what is different about what happened today? I mean he has been visited by the Army and police before. What is different about today?

[Sanga] Well, the difference is that one group came directly from Yaounde, from the Military Academy in Yaounde with a truck load of gendarmerie. And then, it is different, in also that they came in a combat fashion. And that the whole neighborhood has been invaded and encircled by troop reinforcements.

[White] But, as far as you know, Mr. Fru Ndi has not been arrested.

[Sanga] So far as we know, he is still in his house. He has not been arrested so far. But he has been with them since 0930, this morning.

[White] Are there a lot of his supporters around the house as well?

[Sanga] There are a lot of them there. The soldiers are saying there is nothing to happen to him. You can go home; but the supporters are resisting.

[White] Maybe nothing will happen to him.

[Sanga] We hope so, but we never really trust it, because, since the elections, there has been a lot of fear of Mr. Ndi. The administration has feared him so much and we think that they are going to do something wrong. They could not have invaded his home for nothing. [end recording]

UNDP Political Bureau Seeks Break With CPDM

AB0512063092 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Statement read by Bello Bouba Maigari, National Union for Democracy and Progress chairman, following a 3 December meeting in Yaounde to discuss ongoing negotiations with the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement—recorded]

[Text] (?At this broad-based) discussion during which all the aspects of the issue were carefully examined, the Political Bureau states that although the national chairman was contacted during consultations with the prime minister and head of government before the formation of the government, no agreement was concluded between the National Union for Democracy and Progress chairman [UNDP] and the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [CPDM] on the formation of the government. Consequently, while the UNDP Political Bureau reaffirms its constant readiness for dialogue in a spirit of sincerity, it calls on the national chairman to suspend all negotiations with the CPDM. It reaffirms

that since the two UNDP members within the government have not received party endorsement, they can neither represent it nor commit the UNDP's responsibility to this government.

Continuing its deliberations, and after examining the general political situation in the country almost two months after the 11 October 1992 presidential elections, the Political Bureau notes that some uneasiness continues to exist among the people. In order to rectify this situation, it calls for a rapid political settlement of the crisis. This must necessarily be done through the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of the political detainees. This measure is even more necessary and urgent especially when our traditional international partners' disaffection is growing everyday.

Concluding, the national chairman requests all UNDP activists and sympathizers to demonstrate political maturity and the spirit of tolerance and avoid causing or responding to any acts of provocation likely to disturb social peace and the unity of the party.

Government Reacts to UNDP Statement

AB0512071592 Yaounde CRTL Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Government reaction to UNDP statement; read by Minister of State for Communication, Augustin Kouomegni Kontchou; place, date not given.—recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the government, I would like to say here that the government notes with interest and satisfaction the readiness of the chairman of the National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP] and his party for dialogue and the maintenance of peace in the country. This is very important and demonstrates the extent to which top officials of Cameroon's political life are committed to the general interest, the national interest.

However, the government desires to specify two things. First, the state of emergency imposed on Bamenda was done for reasons known to all Cameroonians, because of an exceptional situation of murders and arson, destruction of public and private property, and various other crimes which created an unbearable situation which, therefore, called for an exceptional solution. This exceptional solution in our legal arsenal is notably the state of emergency. The government is highly concerned about this situation. I should say it is more concerned than anyone inside or outside the country. The government will lift the state of emergency as soon as conditions allow.

Secondly, the government desires to spell out that there are no political detainees in Cameroon, not in Bamenda anyway. The people detained in Bamenda were detained for common law crimes. The detained persons are suspected of participating in various criminal acts that we have enumerated: assassinations, arson, destruction of public and private property. Investigations are under

way and a government communique has been published in this connection. I think you are aware of this. So, these persons, will accordingly be arraigned before the courts in accordance with the outcome of the investigations.

So, in a nutshell, the government is satisfied with the statement made by the UNDP chairman calling for peace and expressing preparedness for dialogue. The government has expressed its concern about the Bamenda situation and its desire to resolve the situation as soon as possible.

Opposition Situation After Bamenda Report

AB0512141092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] John Fru Ndi, the Social Democratic Front [SDF] leader, is increasingly being driven to the wall by the government. Last night, the authorities had his home telephone lines cut. He has been confined to his house for more than a month now and is being guarded by security forces. Meanwhile, the Political Bureau of the National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP], one of the opposition parties, met yesterday in Yaounde. Bello Bouba Maigari's party decided to simply suspend all consultations with the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement to protest the appointment of two of its members to the government.

[Paris Radio France International in French at 0630 GMT on 5 December also reports: "According to several sources, the security around opposition leader John Fru Ndi's house in Bamenda has reportedly been reinforced with officers of the security forces, under the command of Colonel (Pom Menre). Interrogations have been conducted since yesterday morning." In its 1230 newscast, RFI then reports: "In Cameroon, the UNDP of Bello Bouba Maigari has affirmed that it has not signed any accord with the regime of President Biya on formation of a cabinet. In a statement published yesterday, the party denounced the appointment of two of its officials in the Simon Achidi Achu cabinet. Also in Bamenda, the police continue to put pressure on the home of John Fru Ndi, the opposition's No.1. He was interrogated the all day long yesterday. He is still under house arrest."]

Yesterday, this same government released the initial findings of the report of the inquiry conducted after the Bamenda events. Here is Jean Mater Ndi reporting from Yaounde:

[Ndi] It comes out the government's communique that, finally, more than 200 people were arrested and detained in Bamenda following the sad events that occurred there after the results of the presidential election were released. The commission of enquiry, based on the information gathered during the various house searches and hearings, divided the case into three parts. The first part involved some 85 people, whose hearings have been completed and who will soon be brought to court to answer charges of murder, arson, destruction of public property, and several other offenses. The second part

involved about 100 people against whom enough charges were not brought. According to reliable sources, they are already being released. Last, the third part involved about 100 people who are still being heard in Bamenda.

However, the government's communique does not give any details on what will happen to Victor Hameni Bielou, the chairman of the Union of Cameroon Democratic Forces, and John Fru Ndi, the charismatic SDF leader. According to sources close to the latter's party, he has reportedly been cut off from the outside world with his telephone lines cut.

Findings of Inquiry on NW Province Released

AB0612164392 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Communique issued by the government on state of emergency in Northwest Province; date and place not given]

[Text] The enquiry that opened following the sad events that occurred in the Northwest Province soon after the announcement of the results of the last presidential election is actively underway. Today, it is possible to inform the public that based on information gathered, the case can be divided into three parts. The first part involves some 85 people, whose hearings have been completed and who will soon be brought to court to answer charges of murder, arson, destruction of public property, and several other offenses. The second part involves some 60 people who will certainly be released as there were not enough charges brought against them. The third involves about 100 people who are still being heard. There are only four lawyers, including a former judge, among the people arrested. Instructions have been given for the joint commission of enquiry to speed up investigations. Meanwhile, the searches of premises conducted made it possible to lay hands on certain information which will be effectively utilized.

Archbishop Denounces Human Rights Violation

AB0712153592 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] In Cameroon, there has been more criticism of the attitude of the ruling party, in particular the decision to impose a state of emergency in the country's Northwest, the stronghold of opposition leader John Fru Ndi. The criticism has come from the Catholic hierarchy. The Archbishop of Bamenda denounced the violations of human rights—abusive imprisonment and torture—by the security forces. Monsignor Paul Verzekom even went so far as to accuse the Army of behaving like a true occupation force. Listen to him as he spoke to our reporter, Nicholas Balik. First, he spoke about the arrests:

[Begin recording] [Verzekom] About two weeks ago, more than 400 people—only in Bamenda—were arrested.

[Balik] According to you, there have been cases of torture and ill-treatment of the prisoners?

[Verzekom] Yes indeed, that is certain. Even my young seminarian who was arrested on 1 November [pauses]...just (215 days ago), someone made a very detailed investigation which revealed that the troops were behaving in that part of the country as if they were an occupation force. I will say that it is not an exaggeration. [end recording]

Central African Republic

Malendoma Appointed Prime Minister

AB0612143592 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Télévision Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Decree No. 92305 on the appointment of a prime minister and head of government:

The president of the Republic and the head of state, considering the 26 November 1986 Constitution which was modified by Constitutional Laws No. 91001 of 8 March 1991, No. 91003 of 4 July 1991, and No. 94013 of 26 August 1992;

Considering Ordinance No. 92002 of 27 November 1992 extending the powers of the president of the Republic and head of state and fixing the attributions and the organization of the provisional political national council of the Republic, decrees:

Article 1—Mr. Timothee Malendoma has been appointed prime minister and head of government.

Article 2—The present decree, which abrogates all previous contrary arrangements, and takes effect the date it is signed, will be recorded and published in the national gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 4 December 1992 and [signed by] Andre Kolingba.

Chad

Government on 'Misinterpretation' of FNT Status

AB0512064092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Statement by Information Minister Djidi Bichara in Ndjamenia; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Following the misinterpretation of the peace agreement signed between the government and the Chadian National Front [FNT] that was described as an act of recognition of the coalition of political parties and the FNT, the government hereby specifies that no peace agreement, no matter its importance, can be taken as an act of recognition or replace the normal procedure as stipulated in Ordinance No. 15/91 of 4 August 1991.

The law on the recognition of parties is the one stipulated in Ordinance No. 15/91. No other rule can be applied and no other possibility can be contemplated other than that stipulated in Article 41 of the same ordinance. Only the Ministry of Interior is empowered to recognize a party by delivering an authorization in accordance with the law in force. [passage omitted]

Congo

Lissouba Arrives in Paris on Working Visit 6 Dec

AB0712144492 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] The Congolese head of state, Professor Pascal Lissouba will today be holding talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Lissouba arrived in the French capital yesterday for his first working visit since his election as president of our country.

Comments on New Political Alliance

LD0712143392 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] [Congolese] President Lissouba has just started his first official visit to France. As you know it should have started last week but he postponed it because of the political situation in his country at the time. He is continuing to be very critical of the new opposition coalition, which brings together Bernard Kolelas' party and the former ruling party.

[Begin Lissouba recording] I swore to respect the constitution. It was not me who violated it. I used all means at my disposal to achieve a consensus in order to work together. The response was barricades, gunfire, and Molotov cocktails. Mr. Kolelas has [word indistinct] with the Congolese Labor Party [PCT]. These are two enemies who have confronted each other for years. The PCT was in power, I was in the wings, counting the coups. There were a good half a dozen coups, some of which—one or two of which—were stirred up by this very same Kolelas against the PCT. All of a sudden, here they are together. This is what is astonishing, the ultimate [word indistinct] [end recording]

That was the Congolese president recorded by Norbert Navarro. Things are moving very fast in Congo: I have just learned that 61 members of the PCT Central Committee, the former ruling party, have broken away to create a new party, the Congolese Party for Renewal [Le Parti Congolais du Renouveau], the PCR. This party has emerged from a tendency in the PCT seeking reform. They have refused the alliance with Bernard Kolelas' party, and believe that politically they have more in common with the president's party. Gregoire Lefouba is heading this party. He was national education minister in the Bongho-Nouara government.

Zaire

Controversy over Possible Belgian Intervention

LD0712221092 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Excerpts] The imminence of possible Belgian intervention in Zaire continues to be the subject of various comments in the public arena in the country. If some approve of this move, others are firmly opposed to it, as they say, this is an attempt to recolonize the Zairean people. The Christian Democrat Party [PDC], which has joined the opponents of this move, demonstrated today outside the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa. Their banners read "Belgium for the Belgians, and Zaire for the Zaireans." The Democratic Liberal Movement also denounces Belgian interference. Listen to this report:

[Reporter] A quite exceptional atmosphere reigned today, Monday, 7 December, at about 1100 hours in the former Place Braconniers, just a short step away from the Belgian Embassy. Men and women were seen running in all directions and there were shots here and there. According to the information at our disposal, a group of members of the PDC-Kamitatu wing turned up outside the Belgian Embassy to protest against the possibility envisaged by the government of this country of intervening militarily in Zaire in order to support the Tshisekedi government. This demonstration was not at all appreciated by the young people who were at the barricades [as heard]; in their opinion such intervention is justified and even welcome. Consequently, they beat up these PDC members, an action which compelled a number of uniformed personnel at the scene to intervene by firing shots in the air to disperse them. The Wall Street ladies [as heard] quite simply bolted like rabbits and calm was restored about 10 minutes later. No casualties were recorded.

The bureau of the steering committee of the Christian Social Democratic Party [as heard], on being informed about this demonstration organized outside the Belgian Embassy, has sent a press communique to the television newsdesk. The communique describes these demonstrators as so-called members of the PDC, in the pay of Kamitatu Massamba, the vice president expelled from this party three months ago. [passage omitted]

The steering committee informs national and international opinion that this band of demonstrators, made up of about 20 people, are fanatics in the entourage of Mr Kamitatu and are not members of the PDC, since Mr. Kamitatu was expelled from the PDC for the reasons given at the time of his expulsion. None of the actions undertaken by Mr. Kamitatu in any way involve the PDC, with which he is, furthermore, involved in court proceedings at Kinshasa County Court. [passage omitted]

Djibouti

FRUD Rebels, Government Forces Clash in North

AB0712150092 Paris AFP in French 1108 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 6 Dec (AFP)—Government forces and rebels of the Front for Restoration of Unity and Democracy [FRUD] have been clashing sporadically since 5 December near Tadjoura in the North, it was learned today from various sources. It was not disclosed how many casualties resulted. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Nine Somali Organizations Support UN Action

EA0812121592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0930 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Representatives of nine Somali political organizations have expressed their full support for the only viable action by the UN Security Council—to deploy forces to enable emergency relief supplies to reach the victims of the tragedy resulting from war and starvation in Somalia and to bring about the restoration of lasting peace in the country. In the statement released in Addis Ababa yesterday evening, the representatives of the political organizations expressed their full endorsement of the action taken by the United Nations to enable daily relief supplies to reach the people, who have been exposed to considerable social problems caused by the civil war in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Isayas Afewerki Receives French Delegation

EA0812115192 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Transitional Government of Eritrea, has said that relations between Eritrea and France are positive and encouraging. He said this when he met and held talks with a French delegation in his office this afternoon. The French delegation led by Mrs. [name indistinct], deputy head of the East and Central African desk at the French Foreign Ministry, included Mr. Regis de Belenet, the French ambassador to Djibouti, who is also the French representative in Eritrea, and officials from various French ministries.

The two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and the regional situation.

The delegation arrived in Asmera from Djibouti on 7 December for a three-day working visit to Eritrea. Prior to holding talks with Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Transitional Government of Eritrea, the delegation met Mr. Muhammad Sharifo, secretary of foreign affairs.

Kenya

Kenya Said To Close Somali Border

EA0712192592 Khartoum SUNA in English 1530 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 7 Dec (SUNA)—The Kenya Government announced today the closure of its border with Somalia, citing as the reason that some thieving Somali gangsters attacked the town of Mandera in northern Kenya and stole vehicles belonging to relief agencies. However, observers here believe that the purpose of the Kenyan Government's decision was to facilitate close observation of the border during the presence and movement of American forces inside Somalia, as a precautionary measure. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Baidoa Fighting Claims 120 Dead

EA0812141492 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Reliable reports from the capital of Bay Region, Baidoa, say that fighting continues between the Somali Democratic Movement and a clique which uses the United Somali Congress name and is led by Aidid. The clashes reportedly started after bandits under Aidid's command looted food meant for the needy people of the area and intimidated the people of the region by a show of force. The reports from Baidoa say that about 120 died in this fighting, including soldiers and civilians, while hundreds of others [words indistinct].

Faction Detains Italian UN Official

AB0812144592 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 8 (AFP)—An Italian U.N. staffer is being held by a Somali armed faction in Mogadishu for unknown reasons, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday [8 December]. Ian MacLeod, a spokesman for the United Nations Children's Fund on temporary assignment to the U.N. operation in Somalia, named the man as Delio Barderis, a water engineer believed to be in his mid-50s.

Barderis, who has spent many years in Somalia, had voluntarily accompanied security personnel of Mohamed Farah Aidid's United Somali Congress (USC) who came to a U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) office here to detain him on Monday [7 December] around noon.

"A strong protest has been delivered on behalf of the U.N. secretary-general by Ambassador Ismat Kittani," MacLeod said. Kittani is Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's special representative here.

"We haven't been given a clear indication as to why he's being held," said MacLeod, adding that Barderis was being detained at the former U.N. Food and Agriculture

Organisation office here, taken over by the USC and used by its "Criminal Investigation Department," MacLeod said.

U.N. staffers have not been allowed to visit him, but a Somali U.N. guard took him meals on Monday evening and at midday Tuesday, MacLeod said. He added that the guard had reported that Barderis was in good physical shape and was apparently being well treated.

Mark Stirling of UNICEF and other U.N. officials said they were making every effort to secure his release later Tuesday.

USC officials were not immediately available to comment.

USC Will Accept 'Only' General Disarmament

AB0812120292 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 8 Dec 92

[By Serge Arnold]

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 8 (AFP)—The men of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Somalia's most powerful warlord in the south, will disarm only if all other clans do so, one of his top aides stressed here on Tuesday. Abdulkarim Ahmed Ali, secretary-general of the United Somali Congress (USC), said Aidid's forces had orders to avoid any incidents with the foreign troops due to arrive here from dawn on Wednesday [9 December] under U.S. command.

The Aidid units were to pull back to camps near Mogadishu, AFP said.

"The USC will accept only general disarmament," he insisted. "Any other solution would be unfair and inadmissible."

Aidid, who holds the southern part of the capital, later Tuesday met U.S. President George Bush's special envoy Robert Oakley, a former ambassador here who is handling last-minute political and diplomatic preparations for the intervention of the U.N.-sponsored force.

Ali said Aidid welcomed their arrival, as the U.N. mission to date had been a setback, but they would have to confine themselves to helping with the distribution of humanitarian aid. "Otherwise they will look like an invasion force, and we will not accept that," Ali said.

Somalia's sovereignty had to be preserved, and all the parties ought to be consulted. It was "completely untrue" to say nobody ruled in the country, and Aidid's branch of the USC expected recognition as a "real form of authority," Ali said.

He confirmed that there were contacts between Aidid and his arch-rival Ali Mahdi, the strongman of northern Mogadishu who is supposed to be interim president and heads another USC faction.

Ali said progress was being made on reconciling the two wings, and there were "high hopes" for settling differences and setting up a meeting between Aidid and Ali Mahdi.

The two leaders fell out within a few months of the downfall of ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre at the end of January last year.

Ali said he had no fears of incidents with the foreign troops. The capital's roaming "gangsters" had begun leaving, and the city was "calmer than it has been for a very long time."

Ali Mahdi Says Foreign Troops 'Clear Answer'

EA0812140392 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Republic of Somalia, has said that we are at the threshold of a difficult period which only can be overcome through honesty and Somali nationalism characterized by a united vision reflecting the dignity and interests of the Somali people, while the ending of [word indistinct] and the various acts among the fraternal Somali people is desired. The president, who was addressing the Somali people through the mass media, said that the world is determined at present to do something about the problems affecting the Somali people. He said that this entailed the Somali people facing new circumstances which also would be new for their lives and culture. He said all this was the result of our own acts. It could introduce both relief and difficulties, depending on how we prepared ourselves to benefit from this (?humanitarian aid).

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed also said that the interim government repeatedly had appealed to the international community to dispatch emergency aid to the suffering Somali people, and the world had responded to this, but its distribution had been unsuccessful because it had been blocked by irresponsible armed youth, resulting in the people being annihilated by starvation while the food meant for them was held up at the port. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed continued by saying that all relief organizations in the country had been threatened and terrorized by bandits and so on. Some of these acts had taken place in most of the regions of the country. The president said that it appeared that the problem could not be solved without foreign troops.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that Somalia was a free nation and a member of UN organizations [word indistinct] age-old and well-known [words indistinct], and the world recognized them as such while the United Nations defined its limitations and respected the sovereignty of its member-states. He therefore clarified that the reports being spread carelessly by agencies and some people were baseless.

Speaking about the arrival of foreign troops, he said that they were a clear answer to the appeals of the interim

government. Their duties would be confined to establishing peace and order, distributing relief aid, and stabilizing security, and hence there would be no transgression on their part.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed also gave a briefing on the political misunderstandings among the Somali communities and clarified that the solution had been discussed previously: Speeding up the convening of the third great national conference of national leaders to decide on the future of Somalia and its people. He went on to say that such a national mobilization demanded that we look back at the educational historic events, such as the Djibouti agreements signed by the six organizations which had decided on the formation of the interim government in the country, and which had been witnessed by great governments and international organizations. President Mahdi called on the Somali people [words indistinct] and counter anything that might jeopardize these programs.

He reminded the Somali people [passage indistinct] Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general, who committed himself to doing something about the problems of the Somali community. He also thanked the governments that would be participating in the program to help ensure security in the country, from the OAU, Arab League, Nonaligned Movement, Islamic Conference Organization, and others who love to safeguard [words indistinct] forces and the new president-elect, Bill Clinton, who really is concerned about Somalia's affairs.

Radio Says UN 'Conspiracy' Foiled

EA0812103992 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The failure of the United Nations in Somalia has opened the door for the whole world [word indistinct] for a solution in Somalia. This last [word indistinct] for the United States to spearhead the forces that will come to Somalia and deliver relief aid. Likewise, the leaders of the organizations fighting for justice greatly welcomed the arrival of the U.S. troops to protect relief aid.

There is no doubt the UN conspiracy has been foiled. There never was a problem that was not created by the United Nations. The Somali people must therefore abide by the decision and cooperate with the coming forces. The bandits who have made a habit of looting must be opposed and efforts made to find ways of restoring Somalia's sovereignty of Somalia, which was sold by Somali lackeys.

'Open Debate' Held on Intervention

EA0712213092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] An open debate on the coming of foreign troops to the country has been held by senior officials of the interim government, senior officers, and guests in Mogadishu.

Mr. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed Kadareh, the minister of information and culture, said on the occasion: This is an historic opportunity. Noting that Somalia is an independent country and a member of the United Nations, the minister said that what was paramount was the people's great need to have their problem solved. He said he supported this step of bringing in U.S. troops, although he regretted the delay in the UN response to earlier appeals.

General Mohamed Nur Jalal said: Nevertheless, this force will perform a significant role in distributing and delivering aid to desired destinations. He called on Somali people to be tolerant during this operation.

UN Reportedly Consulted Ghalib on Sending Troops

NC0812103692 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1014 GMT 8
Dec 92

[Text] Beirut, 8 Dec (MENA)—Omar Arteh Ghalib, prime minister of the provisional Somali government, has said that the United Nations consulted with his government before announcing Operation Restore Hope.

In an interview with the Lebanese paper AL-SAFIR published today, Arteh said that his government, which is headquartered in Saudi Arabia, will work in cooperation with the United Nations to find a political solution and hold general elections so that the people can choose their representatives.

He called on the United Nations and all countries concerned with Somalia's affairs to deal with his government and not ignore it.

He ruled out any dealings with General Mohamed Farah Aidid, the main rival to interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

It is recalled that the Paris-based Arabic radio station al-Sharq yesterday broadcast an interview with Arteh Ghalib in which he denounced the UN decision to send forces to Somalia without consulting his government. He also mentioned that he had sent a message on this issue to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

SLA Claims Success Against SSDF*EA0712211592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Text] A senior Somali Liberation Army [SLA] officer has said the provocative attacks of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] in collaboration with Siad Barre's remnants, as a result of which they captured areas including [placenames indistinct] and Biyamaal in the Mudug and [word indistinct] Regions under the Somali National Alliance [SNA], [words indistinct] have been liberated. He said after these groups ignored the SNA's peace call they suffered heavy loss of life and materiel. He added that the SNA still respected the peace call, would continue to defend itself, and would never tolerate provocations and aggressive attacks by the SSDF and Siad Barre's remnant forces, who would be held responsible for any future insecurity.

ICRC, Red Crescent To Continue Work*EA0712220092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Excerpt:] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] and the Somali Red Crescent have announced that they will continue their humanitarian work to help the victims of the civil war, adding that they were carrying out their work smoothly and would continue to do so regardless in the future. For nearly two years the ICRC and the Somali Red Crescent have carried out the heavy task of providing food aid, medicine, and other services to the Somali community suffering due to the civil war brought about by clashes, destruction, and misunderstandings. The work of the two organizations has been facilitated with the help provided by Somali officials, religious leaders, and elders. [passage omitted]

Musa Promises To Help UN Force Safeguard Aid*PM0712172192 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 5 Dec 92
p 6*

[Abraham Fisha report: "Toward Formation of a Committee of Somali Organizations"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa—Eight Somali organizations have expressed a desire to cooperate for the establishment of lasting peace in Somalia.

The organizations are participating in the conference of the Horn of Africa Committee on Somalia which began in Addis Ababa the day before yesterday.

'Isamat Kittani, special representative of the UN secretary general in Somalia and chairman of the conference's subcommittee on security, expressed some optimism about settlement of the Somali problem.

Sources close to the committee have expressed satisfaction with the work of the conference pointing out that the Somali organizations attending the conference were making repeated efforts to form a committee to embody

all groups and undertake the task of finding ways of establishing lasting peace in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, General Mohamed Abshir Musa, leader of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front which controls four areas in Somalia, has told AL-HAYAH that the front welcomes the Security Council's resolution and intends to help the multinational forces protect the relief supplies.

Former UN Envoy Welcomes Military Move*PM0812110692 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in
Arabic 5 Dec 92 p 5*

[Article by Mohamed Sahnoun, the UN secretary general's former special envoy to Somalia: "Organized and Quick Military Intervention Only Solution To Save Somalia"]

[Text] The Al-Rihan [as transliterated, most probably the Rahanwein tribe] tribes in southwest Somalia are facing the same dangers of mass murder and starvation that Muslims are facing in Sarajevo. Their situation has become more dangerous over the past five weeks, as the situation has been disrupted and order become nonexistent in the area where they live between two rivers, the Shabeelle and the Jubba.

When I left Somalia at the end of October robbers used to steal about 15-20 percent of the food supplies unloaded at Mogadishu port. The conflicting wings have lost their control since that time, even over the looting operations.

Today 80 percent of these supplies are stolen before they reach al-Rihan. They are stolen by armed gangs controlled by no one and operating in territories dominated by chaos—territories in which 700 to 800 people die daily as a result of starvation and related diseases.

This is why the U.S. offer to send 30,000 troops to Somalia should be welcomed. This force should be accompanied by multinational forces and put under the UN Security Council's direct control and close supervision. And if the supervision and control formula under which the coalition forces were put in the war to liberate Kuwait is required, it should be adopted. This is because methods must be created to organize these forces under the UN umbrella.

But the most important matter is that there is a people dying from starvation. This is why action must be swift and effective. And the United Nations should not make itself the butt of world ridicule by delaying the forces' deployment, as happened with the 500 Pakistani soldiers who arrived in Somalia two months after the decision to dispatch them was taken. They were two tragic months.

In view of my experience as UN envoy to Somalia, I know that the situation in southwest Somalia is much less complicated than the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Actually I believe that the humanitarian

aspect of the crisis in Somalia can be tackled in weeks, provided there is an organized military presence from outside.

The forces should be deployed in southwest Somalia. This area should actually be occupied. The area extends between Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Baardheere, and Baidoa. This area is witnessing the worst cases of starvation. The task of these forces should be to protect relief agencies and their workers and to ensure the delivery of supplies, as well as to draw up a local security and order structure. These forces should continue to control the area until a situation is secured whereby meals can be provided regularly to its inhabitants and until the people there can better look after themselves.

This fertile land, which lies between two rivers, is not a poor, barren area. It is an agricultural area full of farms. And if protection is provided, people there will be able to work to feed themselves, as they can do in practice.

Deploying huge forces will not resolve the main problem in Somalia, of course, but will help prepare conditions to work to achieve national reconciliation. And the efforts I initiated and which have stopped since my departure should be reactivated. This is because all leaders of the warring groups had agreed to attend a peace conference which I would have supervised. And interim Somali President Ali Mahdi even offered to submit his resignation a few days before the conference opened so that all parties would be equal when it is convened.

The idea of convening the conference should be revived, and the Security Council should espouse it along with the deployment of the forces. An agenda should be drawn up for the conference on the basis of finding a common ground among the warring wings. It is: To respect the cease-fire, to agree not to expand beyond tribal borders, to allow inhabitants to move freely between areas, to set up regional authorities, and to build local police forces.

And although we do not claim that these steps would lead to swift results, they are—despite their limited range—the only way to replace chaos with order. And once stability prevails among the homes of every group—and this is something which leaders of the groups agree on the need to achieve—the multinational forces would depart. No one dreamt of annexing territories except General Aidid, but he has now abandoned this idea. Most areas of Somalia are experiencing varying degrees of stability, even tribal areas. That is, with the exception of the southwestern area, where tribes from outside the area are fighting over the al-Rihan tribes' territory. And if stability prevails in that area too, a national conference would be able to draw up the foundations for setting up a coordination committee to run the country.

But tribal disputes will remain strong, and I doubt the possibility of a unified Somalia being established now. The most likely solution—that is by adopting the prevalent world approach—is the establishment of a federation allowing each group to control its own territory.

What is more important than all this is for efforts to be continued to establish a lasting peace in Somalia by developing a dynamic, rational, civilian society based on social practices that allow people to go beyond tribal loyalties and consider society's interests in broader terms.

The main reason for Somalia's falling an easy victim to starvation and civil wars is the fact that civilian society was very weak after years of dictatorship from Mohamed Siad Barre, whose overthrow two years ago resulted in a vacuum filled today by chaos.

And despite the absence and disappearance of leadership, there are still several women's unions. This is in the knowledge that women have a strong standing in Somali society, because they control popular markets. There are also youth organizations and organizations for businessmen and many intellectuals who are willing to build a strong civilian society. These organizations know that, if they do not offer a choice acceptable to the young men carrying the guns today, there is no hope in the future.

Actually the last official task I carried out as a UN envoy was to arrange a meeting—the first of its kind—for intellectuals from the various wings. It was held in the Seychelles on 25 October. On the first day of the conference the participants did not talk to one another, but on the second day they jointly prepared a report on their view of Somalia's future.

Over the past few weeks the United Nations has lost control in Somalia. And in order for it to regain control it must implement—as soon as possible—the generous U.S. offer to send forces and to accompany these forces with other forces under the Security Council umbrella. Real danger threatens the existence of all the al-Rihan tribes.

Arab Inaction Blamed for U.S. Intervention

PM0712160892 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 4 Dec 92
p 17

[George Sam'an article: "Somali Storm"]

[Text] Sudanese Leader Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir has a right to express his fears regarding the dispatch of U.S. and other forces to Somalia to stop the civil war and save millions of people from certain death from starvation. He and others have a right later to condemn foreign military presence in the Horn of Africa and accuse Washington of seeking to control the region.

The West's archenemies, whether states or extremist fundamentalist groups, are entitled to accuse the superpower of seeking another "storm" in Somalia similar to what it did in the Gulf in order to have permanent influence and perhaps firm bases that would safeguard its strategic interests in that region facing the Arabian Peninsula on the opposite coast of the Red Sea.

All this is true because states are not "benevolent societies," even if they go in under that slogan. The objectors may ask the repeatedly raised question, why did the United States wait two years before intervening to save the Somalis from famine and civil wars compounding their tragedies? But these people should, bravely and sincerely, ask themselves why did they not act in these two long years to rescue a Muslim Arab country from famine and infighting? Why did the Arab League not move to impose a solution by force or send forces to end the war and restore stability in a member country? Why did the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and the OAU not take effective steps on the ground?

It is easy to issue statements but statements proved to be ineffective in solving the Somali problem. It is also easy to utter outcries of condemnation and expressions of fear of foreign invasion of another Arab country, just as some did when the Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait, but the people who do so never once took themselves or the officials involved to task for the nation's deteriorating condition, for making it easier for the foreigner, and for opening the gate wide for him to enter.

There can be no doubt that the Somalis, who are dying of hunger or falling victim to the war, do not care so much about the strategy of the West or of the Americans in the region as they do about their security and their loaf of bread. They certainly will not care about articles written by those who fear the new foreign invasion of Somalia nor about its short- and long-term objectives.

Nobody questions the fact that, through the presence of its own forces or of multinational forces, the superpower wants to ensure stability in the Horn of Africa and to prevent anarchy on that flank of the Red Sea and to foil the plans of those who seek to benefit from the collapse of everything in Somalia and whose aim is to create a belt governed by extremist forces.

It is natural for the Sudanese regime to express fears because there is nothing to prevent its opponents tomorrow from seeking international protection for southern Sudan to save its people from war and famine. It is natural for those opposed to international intervention to say that the United States wants to colonize the

world and safeguard the regions where it has interests. They may even say that it deliberately let the situation in Somalia reach this point in order to facilitate its intervention, just as it did with the Iraqi regime when it armed it and overlooked what it was doing until it did what it did, thus facilitating its intervention in the Gulf. All that, however, does not negate the major responsibility of all these objectors and their policies, attitudes, and statements which serve no purpose other than to intensify and prolong crises until others, or rather the imperialists, intervene.

Tanzania

President Hails UN Decision on Somalia

EA0812151592 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has praised the UN Security Council for its decision to ensure that humanitarian aid reach the starving people in Somalia. He told the outgoing charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam—whose country is participating in the supervision—Mr. Raymond Irving, that participation of many developing countries in the operation was a welcome global response to prevent more bloodshed in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Flights to Johannesburg Begin

EA0612121092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 6 Dec 92

[From the "Majira Current Affairs Program]

[Excerpt] The decision by Air Tanzania Corporation, ATC, to start flights directly to Johannesburg, South Africa, from Dar es Salaam, has been made, but the corporation has been urged to improve its services. MZALENDU quotes some of the passengers on the inaugural ATC flight to Johannesburg on 5 December as saying the flights will eliminate the inconvenience of boarding more than two aircraft and transiting more than one country before arriving in Johannesburg. [passage omitted]

PAC Cancels 9 Dec Talks With Government

*MB0812140592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259
GMT 8 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Tuesday [8 December] announced that the scheduled talks between it and the government on Wednesday had been cancelled on the instruction of Pretoria authorities.

The government had also informed the organisation that no further talks would take place until such time the PAC's attitude towards its Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] had been clarified.

A statement by PAC Secretary for Political Affairs Jaki Seroke said the organisation was informed of the cancellation by Mr. S.S. van der Merwe and Mr. J. Spaarwater, both senior officials in the Department of Constitutional Development.

"We have also received a faxed message from the regime which confirms earlier media statements by Mr. (Hernus) Kriel that 'no further talks with the PAC will take place until the PAC's attitude to APLA is clarified'," he said.

Despite this, the PAC would not abandon the armed struggle.

"The PAC cannot abandon armed struggle until the objectives of the struggle have been realised. Until there is mutual cessation of hostilities between the PAC and the regime, the PAC is not duty-bound to condemn the element of armed struggle conducted by APLA against the settler enemy structures," said the statement.

Pointing to meetings with the government in Abuja, Nigeria in April and in Gaborone, Botswana in October, Mr. Seroke said the PAC's position had been frankly put to the government.

"It was very clear then that we do not isolate armed struggle for national liberation from the process for a negotiated settlement. The regime's delegation in these exploratory talks expressed their appreciation of our position on this matter," said Mr. Seroke.

"It is therefore unacceptable and ridiculous for the regime to expect us to clarify our position through the media before any meeting can take place.

"If, as they say, talks should be based on good behaviour, in the prevailing violent atmosphere in the country nobody should be talking to anyone."

The PAC went on to brand the state as the chief culprit of terror, saying an end to the current government would mean an end to terror and violence.

The cancellation of the meeting was not confirmed by the government, but a constitutional development spokesman said it would probably not take place on Wednesday, and was instead being postponed.

Mr. Isak Retief said the government was still awaiting the PAC's response to requests for clarification on its relationship with APLA.

"So far nothing has been received," said Mr. Retief, adding this would result in the meeting probably being postponed.

PAC Will 'Not Abandon' Military Wing

*MB0812093892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916
GMT 8 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on Tuesday re-emphasised its links with its military wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

PAC Publicity and Information Director Waters Toboti said APLA was an integral part of the organisation and the PAC would not abandon it despite the possibility that this could endanger Wednesday's [9 December] scheduled talks with the government.

If the government wanted to abort its planned meeting with the PAC it was "their own indaba", [problem] he said.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel last week called on the PAC to clarify its relation with APLA before its talks with the government in Pretoria on Wednesday could go ahead.

—The South African representative of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, says a decision on whether to continue funding the PAC will have to be taken by OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim.

The PAC's tough stance on its ties with APLA was criticised earlier by the OAU, which said it supported efforts to achieve peace in South Africa and not the propagation of violence.

SADF To Be Withdrawn From Ciskei

*MB0812063992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0558
GMT 8 Dec 92*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Dec 8 SAPA—The SADF [South African Defense Force] is to be withdrawn from the Ciskei, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Tuesday.

Group Eight acting Commander Johan Boshoff said the security situation in Ciskei had stabilised to such a degree that South African troops deployed there would withdraw to East London.

The soldiers have been in Ciskei since early September.

In terms of a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, the state of emergency in the border region is to be lifted this weekend.

Further Reportage on APLA Actions, Reactions**Unable To Confirm Responsibility**

MB0512183092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1624 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 5 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] commander, Sabelo Phama, was not able to confirm responsibility for this week's attacks in the border region, but showed no concern for victims of the attacks, the independent Radio 702 said on Saturday.

The station interviewed Mr Phama by telephone following the attacks last week in the border region where four white people were killed and more than 27 injured.

"Mr. Phama showed no concern for the victims of the attacks and his main concern was that APLA's operations were carried out successfully and for the safety of his troops.

"He would not confirm that the attacks formed part of an APLA operation in the eastern Cape dubbed 'show and shock'."

Mr. Phama told the radio station he had not been in contact with his troops on the ground, but would respond once he had read reports on APLA's activities.

The station said Mr. Phama confirmed that APLA was operating independently from the Pan Africanist Congress and was run by its own high command.

APLA Prepared To Extend Attacks

MB0612113592 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 6 Dec 92 p 2

[Report by David Breier: "Apla plans bloody Christmas"]

[Text] Police have disclosed that APLA plans to expand its terror campaign beyond the Eastern Cape, Border and adjacent Free State region, which have so far born the brunt.

Security forces have breached the tight security of the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army [APLA] armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], and have hurriedly sent reinforcements to known targets.

These include a number of towns in the "white" corridors between Ciskei and the various fragments of Transkei.

Queenstown and King William's Town, the targets of APLA attacks over the past week in which four whites were killed and scores injured, are in this corridor.

But secret APLA plans now in the lands of the police also reveal that APLA plans to extend its activities to the Western Cape and Durban.

APLA members have been ordered to obtain information of police and Military Intelligence members in the Western Cape, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.

Police breached security at APLA planning meetings in Botswana in June and in Tanzania in October, police sources confirmed this weekend.

The secret APLA information meeting in Botswana was addressed by APLA commander Johnson Mhlambo, first deputy-president of the PAC, according to police.

The meeting detailed planned attacks on a wide range of "white" towns and farming areas in the Eastern Cape and Border areas, including ? reinforcements to towns where APLA plans further attacks on farms, police stations, schoolchildren, motorists and other "white" targets.

The known targeted areas include East London, Queenstown, Macleantown, Kei Road, Amabele, Komga, Cathcart, Dordrecht, Indwe, Ugie, Elliot, Maclear, Barkly-East, Rhodes, Stutterheim, Lady Grey, Aliwal North, Gubenxa and Kinkelbos, as well as nearby Zastron in the Free State.

APLA also plans attacks on security forces near the Kie Bridge border post between South Africa and Transkei by APLA members from Butterworth in Transkei attacking from the hills at Kei Cuttings.

APLA also plans to disrupt electricity, rail and road links between South Africa and neighbouring states to discourage trade relations with South Africa, according to the APLA plan obtained by police.

Police also penetrated an APLA high command meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from October 7 to 14, which emphasised the need to regain ground taken by the white Government from the "rightful owners".

According to Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel, APLA is smuggling weapons from Transkei and Zimbabwe.

Police are at present collating their information before confronting the PAC leadership shortly, SAP [South African Police] Commissioner Johan van der Merwe told the Sunday Star this weekend.

Police are aware of the names of APLA planners but will not publicise them for fear of alerting them, a police spokesman said. He said the attacks themselves were carried out mainly by junior, "amateurish" APLA members, including women.

A R[and]100,000 reward has been issued for the capture of those responsible for the attacks.

APLA Future Actions

MB0612151092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329
GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 6 SAPA—A man purporting to be the military commander of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], Sabelo Phama, on Sunday admitted his troops carried out terror attacks in the eastern Cape.

In a telephone interview with Radio 702 Phama admitted his troops were responsible for the King Williams Town killings, but he did not claim responsibility for, nor deny carrying out, the Queenstown attack.

Phama said he could not confirm the Queenstown attack until he had studied reports from his men.

He confirmed Sunday newspaper reports that attacks would be intensified, but denied they were aimed at whites per se.

He said APLA's main targets were individuals or groups supporting the government.

Pan Africanist Congress officials have refused to comment on Phama's statements but did confirm that APLA, its military wing, acted independently and was not under orders from PAC leadership.

This confirmed Phama's statement that APLA was under the direction of its high command.

Radio 702 later expressed confidence that the man interviewed was indeed Phama.

Minister Condemns 'Terror' Campaign

MB0412170092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600
GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 4 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] plans a terror campaign against soft targets and defenceless communities in South Africa, according to detailed information in possession of the police, Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel said on Friday.

He said police were about to question the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] leadership on information they may have on the atrocities.

If the PAC could not find a solution to the problem of APLA within its own ranks, the government would "not be in a position to negotiate with the PAC".

Mr. Kriel announced that a R[and]100,000 award will be paid by the South African Police for information leading to the capture of the APLA terrorists.

Mr. Kriel said police also possessed information that APLA was planning its attacks from Zimbabwe and Transkei and that APLA stored arms in these countries.

"We urge these governments not to allow their territory to be used for terror attacks against South Africans."

In a statement Mr Kriel also warned the PAC to bring its armed wing under control or to distance itself from APLA's activities.

He warned that APLA's terror campaign would be countered by the "full weight of the security forces".

"In the meantime the SAP [South African Police] will continue to hunt down those responsible for the latest attacks. Valuable information is being followed up," he added.

Terrorism was completely unacceptable within the current national and international political climate and the SAP appealed to all South Africans to help eradicate the evil from society.

The public should be on the look-out for suspicious parcels left in public places such as restaurants and dustbins, he said.

Comprehensive measures, including the R100,000 reward, were announced by Mr Kriel to counter attacks. They include:

- investigation teams are being expanded and additional manpower employed;
- several police bases are being established in strategic locations in the eastern Cape;
- cordon and search operations—including road blocks and physical searches of individuals and vehicles—will be conducted in the area; and
- steps will be taken to upgrade security measures in public places and restaurants in co-operation with local communities and business leaders.

Mr. Kriel appealed to farmers and their workers to be on the look-out for suspicious strangers, including women who may present themselves as hawkers, and other travellers.

Azayo Supports APLA

MB0512182892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706
GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 5 SAPA—The Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo), the youth wing of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), on Saturday said it supported the "liberation" activities of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA), armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC].

APLA has claimed responsibility for two attacks in the past week in the border region—in King William's Town and Queenstown—in which four white people died and scores were injured.

"Azayo fully supports the liberation activities of APLA directed at making the white minority regime to cease

from making it its business to oppress the black majority," Azayo said in a faxed statement to SAPA.

"We believe that armed struggle is the highest form of negotiations aimed at unseating such a regime."

In a subsequent telephonic interview with SAPA, Azayo reacted to Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone's call this week on the United Nations and the international community to help him launch an urgent inquiry into APLA.

Azayo urged APLA to refuse to be probed by "Pretoria-appointed commissions", saying liberation movements were aimed at the liberation of blacks and not at bowing to the oppressor.

Rightwing Group To Retaliate

MB0612183192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733
GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] De Aar, Karoo Dec 6 SAPA—The eastern Cape region of the extreme right-wing Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] organisation warned on Sunday it would hit back with "greater force" if there was another APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] attack, similar to the one in Queenstown last week in which one white person died and more than a dozen were injured.

APLA, the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], has claimed responsibility for two recent attacks in the border region—first King William's Town and then Queenstown—in which a total of five white people died and scores were injured.

A man identifying himself as the organiser of the Wit Wolwe, eastern Cape region, said in a telephonic statement to SAPA that leaders and members of the "ANC [African National Congress], PAC, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance" were being monitored, and the Wit Wolwe would strike back if a similar attack occurred again.

The spokesman, who refused to give his name in fear of being victimised at work, spoke from a caravan park in De Aar.

He said Wit Wolwe delegates would hand over a list of demands and grievances to the office of the state president on February 27 next year.

These included:

- restore the country's Boer republics immediately with a transitional government leading to a free, democratic, republican, Christian, Protestant Boer government;
- "the recognition that there is only one, true trinity God—the God of Blood River—that our God not be equated with fabrications";
- a ban on satanism;
- the resignation of the present "illegal" government;
- the unconditional release of all Boere "freedom fighters";

—Christian/national education in South African schools;

—fair SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] coverage;

—subsidies for all white farmers in drought-stricken areas for another five years;

—"...Only a boer government should be able to tax us";

—the immediate abolishment of taxation on fuel;

—the abolishment of VAT [value added tax] on all staple foods, "all basic necessities of life" and medical services;

—"do not take our weapons from us; we want to be able to protect ourselves in this period of lawlessness in which we have been forced;

—"stop all immigration and deport uitlanders (aliens), such as Mandela, Slovo and Naidoo;

—"stop all aggression and spying on the Boer people"; and,

—"do not destroy the symbols of our Boer nation."

OAU Condemns Acts of Terror

MB0712121292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122
GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The special representative in South Africa of the Organisation of African Unity, Legwaila J. Legwaila, on Monday rejected what he called the provocative linkage that gave the impression the African body financed acts of terror against innocent civilians in South Africa.

"The OAU has learnt with dismay of the attempts to link it with the recent attacks in King Williams' Town and Queenstown against defenceless civilians.

"For the avoidance of doubt, the OAU unconditionally and categorically condemns all violence against civilians, be they black or white, and will never condone or endorse such attacks," Mr Legwaila said in a statement in Johannesburg.

He added that the OAU insisted the liberation movements alone must take ultimate responsibility for their day-to-day activities and those of their structures.

"Finally, the OAU extends its sincere sympathies to the families of the victims of violence in South Africa," he concluded.

OAU Financing of APLA

*MB0712140292 Johannesburg Channel Africa
Television in English 1200 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Excerpts] Worldwide attention was focussed on the violence last week when APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], claimed responsibility for the two attacks that took five lives. PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander says that although APLA is an integral part of his organization it is operationally independent. [passage omitted]

With us is Ambassador Legwaila, the special representative of the secretary general of the OAU. Mr. Legwaila, what's your response? You're here in South Africa to promote peace and to help stop the violence and here's Mr. Alexander saying that the Organization of African Unity is actually supporting terror attacks of APLA. What is the position?

[Begin Legwaila recording] Well, we are here to promote peace, as you have said, and what the (?superior) of the PAC has said is a misinterpretation of the position, at this point in time, of the OAU. I am here with a group of observers to try to help the people of South Africa deal with the question of violence, in the first instance, so that an environment of tranquility can be created for the people of South Africa to sit down and negotiate a peaceful end to apartheid and to the problems that have plagued this country for so long. So, it is not true that the OAU is financing what happened in King William's Town and Queenstown. That is inconceivable because we can't come here to promote peace and at the same time promote war. [end recording]

Free State Police Plans

*MB0712124592 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Text] The District commissioner of the [Orange] Free State police, General Tertius Calitz, says special steps have been taken to ensure the safety of [Orange] Free State residents. Gen. Calitz was responding to APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] announcement that the entire province had been identified as a target. He said that any person guilty of deeds of terrorism would be traced by the police. Farm patrols had been increased and the farm watch system had been informed of the APLA threat. Gen Calitz said the public had to act as the police's eyes and ears, and to bring any information to the force's attention.

UN, EC, on APLA, Wit Wolwe

*MB0712134892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309
GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] and the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] on Monday [7 December] received widespread condemnation from international observer

organisations in South Africa for their weekend utterances regarding recent killings in the Border Region.

In a joint statement the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community said they "particularly deplore the irresponsibility shown by APLA for saying certain sectors of the community are legitimate target for their military operations.

"We wish to emphasize that such statements are provocative. In this regard we also condemn the alleged threat of retaliation expressed by Wit Wolwe. These and similar groups are urged to seek solutions through negotiations," said the statement.

The observer teams urged all political leaders, especially those whose statements appeared to condone violence, to cooperate with Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone in his investigations into the functioning of armed formations.

They further called on leaders to recommit themselves to peace within the context of the National Peace Accord.

Police, Defense Force Response

*MB0712155792 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Text] The police in the western Cape [Province] have announced that foot and mobile patrols are to be increased immediately and roadblocks erected on all roads in the area.

The move comes after the announcement that the police in the [Orange] Free State are to take special measures to ensure the safety of residents in response to APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] announcement that the entire province had been identified as a target.

Police in the western Cape will work longer hours, and office staff will help with patrol duties. The acting regional commissioner for police in the western Cape, Major General Nick Snyman, said the area was regarded as a flash point and was consequently preparing itself for terrorist attacks such as those in the eastern Cape.

Meanwhile, the officer commanding Free State Command, Brigadier Andre Bestbier, has said the Army is always on alert and will assist the police if action is required to protect the lives of innocent people. Brig. Bestbier said the Defense Force had been the target of various radical groups for the past 80 years and would not allow itself to be intimidated.

The South African Agricultural Union, SAAU, has made an urgent appeal to the state president and the ministers of law and order and of defense to take tough action against criminals and terrorists who threaten people's lives. The president of the SAAU, Mr. Boet Fourie, expressed concern at the security situation in rural areas, and said farmers and their families were open targets for

terrorist attacks. He said this could no longer be tolerated and that although farmers would not take action themselves, they could not be prevented from defending their lives and property.

NP Official Warns Against Support

MB0712190692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—Attacks in the eastern Cape by the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] made visible action by a united front of political groupings necessary, the National Party [NP] said on Monday.

NP Chief Director of Information Piet Coetzer, MP, said South Africans should not allow themselves to be incited into taking the law into their own hands because this would promote the cause of those intent on plunging the country into a destructive struggle.

Mr. Coetzer said APLA's despicable acts and threats, and its parent Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] scandalous refusal to accept responsibility, could push South Africa over the edge of continuous and increasing violence.

The NP called on the leaders of all responsible parties and organisations to advise neighbouring states that further support for APLA would be totally unacceptable, and that appropriate steps to convey South Africa's dissatisfaction should be supported by a united front.

Leaders should also draw the attention of their contacts at international organisations, especially at the Organisation of African Unity, to PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander's public admission that monetary support for APLA was used for terror, Mr. Coetzer said.

These organisations should be asked to call the PAC to order, and to terminate further assistance because it jeopardised stability in southern Africa.

Boer Group Seeks Ban

MB0712191292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Hendrina, Eastern Transvaal, Dec 7 SAPA—The Boere Kommando will use its defence capabilities if the government does not take drastic action against the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], its leader Mr. G Volschenk said in a statement at Hendrina, eastern Transvaal, on Monday. He called on State President F.W. de Klerk to ban APLA, the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], following recent attacks "on whites". Five people were killed and 34 injured in two attacks in King William's Town and Queenstown last week.

APLA Declaration 'Very Serious'

MB0712154692 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 92

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The South African Police have denied allegations that advanced information about the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] declaration of war on the country's white civilians had been available. Reacting to an ANC dismissal of [words indistinct] as insignificant, spokesman Colonel Ray Harrauld, has nevertheless promised effective counteraction to any APLA attack:

[Begin Harrauld recording] We take each and every one of these threats very, very seriously. You know, to make threats, and as we have (?heard) this morning again APLA has supposedly declared war on the whites in South Africa. We have definitely taken it very, very seriously, and as the commissioner said at the passing out parade yesterday as well, that we will fight fire with fire. We are definitely going to take action against them and they must not expect us to (?spare) the horses. We will definitely not give any [word indistinct] and if we find them we will definitely make sure that they do not carry out their plans. [end recording]

De Klerk Responds on APLA 'Declaration'

MB0712163392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1606 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 7 SAPA—The government is urgently considering steps it will take against APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] following its declaration of war on white South Africans, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Monday [7 December] evening.

"Threats like these against any South Africans, irrespective of their race, are absolutely unacceptable and reprehensible," he said in a statement.

Mr. de Klerk also called on the international community, in keeping with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, to deny APLA refuge or any form of assistance in condemnation of APLA's actions and threats.

APLA, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], is the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. It has been blamed for the recent attack on a pre-Christmas function at King William's Town in which four people died and 17 were injured, as well as the limpet mine blast at Queenstown in which one person subsequently died and 18 were injured.

Mr. de Klerk commented, "the government will continue to do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of recent crimes to justice and prevent APLA from carrying out its threats.

"I want to give the assurance that when apprehended, those responsible for the recent violent deaths of South Africans—not only of whites in King William's Town,

but of black South Africans in Natal, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and throughout the country as well—will be punished according to the full rigour of law."

Mr. de Klerk also welcomed the Organisation for African Unity's condemnation of violence against civilians.

He quoted the OAU as saying the attacks at King William's Town and Queenstown were at variance with its publicly stated goals.

"In addition, the special representative of the OAU insists that 'liberation movements alone must take responsibility for their day-to-day activities and those of their structures'."

PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Secretary-General Benny Alexander, speaking on the television Agenda programme on Sunday night, said the OAU was partly responsible for the delivery of funds to APLA.

BEELD Analyses APLA's Plan

MB0412130792 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 1 Dec 92 p 2

[Article by BEELD's political correspondent: "Fears of an APLA Plan With 'Whiteman's Blood'"]

[Text] The terrorist attack at the King William's Town Golf Club in which four people were killed is leading to fears that it could very well only be the beginning of an extension of APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] armed struggle.

PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, APLA, yesterday confirmed by telephone to the eastern Cape police that they were responsible for the attack.

According to security experts BEELD spoke to yesterday, APLA could be trying to create for itself a strong man image with "white man's blood", and thereby negotiate its way into the Defense Force in a new South Africa.

It is being feared within security circles that the armed attack could be the beginning of an extension of APLA's armed struggle.

"One settler, one bullet" and "One bullet, one Boer" have always been PAC's ultra-militant slogans, slogans which the organization is well deserving of in its heartland—Border, eastern and western Cape, and the Transkei—with its attacks on border farmers.

If the culprits of the golf club incident are not apprehended soon, security experts fear the incident will be repeated.

It will be done to promote APLA and PAC's strong man image to secure a place and a loud voice at the negotiating table.

A negotiated new South Africa and a new defense force in which PAC will have to compete against the African National Congress's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] for a place, is a reality.

APLA and PAC still advocate violence as a solution to political problems in South Africa, and hence have never denounced or suspended the armed struggle.

It has been disclosed to BEELD that it is also possible that the relatively tiny APLA force comprising 1,000 members inside the country and about 4,000 abroad is being augmented by young militant MK members who are still determined "to free the country through the barrel of a gun". APLA's commander is Johnson Mlambo.

Although PAC leader Benny Alexander last night denied that the golf club slaughter was PAC's doing, it is felt that the modus operandi is characteristic of APLA thus far.

APLA has allegedly executed attacks on farmers and is also guilty of general criminal activities which started around Herschel in the Transkei, an area in which there is currently a dismal lack of law and order, and these deeds have continued along the Transkei border up to the Indian Ocean.

APLA has in the past often made it known that it kills members of the security forces, especially policemen. It also believes that every white in South Africa is somehow linked to the Defense Force. "Boers" in its eyes means all white people.

PAC has also said in the past that every white farmer who gets eliminated or driven off his land leads to the retrieving of the black man's land.

Although Transkei military ruler General Bantu Holomisa does not support APLA, but rather the ANC, the majority of traditional chiefs in the Transkei are PAC supporters. On this basis, APLA is the strongest and most active in this region, while it plays no role in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area at all.

According to enlightened military sources, some APLA members are still being trained in Africa and even in China and receive financial support while abroad mainly from Libya, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and other Arab states, while domestically they must be self supporting. Such a state of affairs leads to crime, BEELD was told yesterday.

Mandela Says ANC To 'Destroy' APLA When in Power

Mandela Statement

MB0712144592 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Several more organizations and parties have reacted to APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] acts of terror and its declaration of war on whites. A

senior ANC [African National Congress] spokesman said in Windhoek, where Mr. Mandela is on a visit, that the ANC would not tolerate terrorism and would destroy APLA when it came into power.

In Johannesburg the South African Communist Party General Secretary Mr. Chris Hani criticized the attacks on whites in the eastern Cape [Province] border area and said terror against whites could serve only to provide pretexts to those wanting to provoke a race war to delay majority rule.

The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] has called on the government to take urgent action on APLA's declaration of war and on what it called the incredible attempts by the PAC to claim ignorance of APLA's actions.

The president of the AVU, Mr. Moelman Mentz, said failure to act would bring total chaos to the country. He said his party demanded that the Internal Security Act be implemented fully and that the government demonstrate that it was still the de facto government of the country.

PAC Responds

MB0712165292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will not be the future government because they will have been co-opted by the current regime, Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] West Rand Chairman Ntsundeni Madzunya said in Johannesburg on Monday [7 December]. He was reacting to a senior ANC official's statement that it would smash the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], when his organisation came to power. "APLA is fighting for the liberation of the African people and not for sharing power, and for that reason we dismiss their statement as irrelevant." Mr. Madzunya emphasised the ANC would merely be co-managers of apartheid in a future government.

ANC Denial

MB0712171392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1652 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 7 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday [7 December] dismissed a claim by an unnamed senior ANC official that the organisation would smash the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] when it came to power.

The ANC said in a statement in Johannesburg repressive policies were not the preferred solution of the ANC to violence.

"The ANC is unequivocally opposed to the targeting of civilians, whether they be white or black, by any armed group in South Africa.

"Whether such violence comes from persons claiming to be APLA or the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging;

Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the many rightwing groups that have been threatening a race war, it is reprehensible and must be opposed."

The ANC said once a new legitimate political system was in place, few would be willing to use arms against the state and its citizens.

"Those who stray from this way will have to be dealt with by the law courts and the constitution and not according to the wishes or the proclivities of the ANC or any other political grouping.

"The ANC believes that a speedy political settlement, which will include the creation of new security forces in the country, bringing into one fold all armed formations in the country, is the political solution that is needed."

Reacting to APLA's alleged declaration of war on white South Africans, the statement said the negotiation process, aimed at creating a legitimate political order, should not be derailed by the present threats.

The ANC also challenged the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] leadership "to place the interests of all the people of this country paramount" and to clarify the status of the anonymous claims made on behalf of APLA—the PAC's armed wing—and the PAC's attitude towards their actions.

DIE BURGER on Private Armies, 'Terror' Attacks

MB0712080492 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Dec 92 p 12

[Article by political correspondent, Gawie: "Let Private Armies Also Come Under Goldstone Searchlight"]

[Text] The potential for anarchy in South Africa is even greater now than it was in the mid-eighties, say responsible people in the security forces.

No one should treat such an alarming possibility lightly, especially if some radicals could get their way in allowing violence to spill over into white areas.

It would be a sure recipe for a civil war. And everybody knows that there are certain groups—whites as well—in the country who do not want constitutional negotiations to succeed.

The strong emotions in many people which followed last weekend's terror in King William's Town, is a timely warning to those who want to allow the flames of violence to spread.

It is in no way true that political violence among blacks is more acceptable to the government and the security forces than political terror in which whites die.

In fact, this accusation from the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is an insult. And SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]- TV still generously allots time to

PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander to make known his allegations to the whole country.

The revolutionary disciples should rather reflect as a matter of urgency on the destructive forces which can be unleashed if they are henceforth going to single out white civilians as targets.

If the PAC and its military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], or any other organization, toy with the idea of creating a strong man image at the expense of more white blood—as APLA is now threatening—it is an invitation to a violent counteraction never before seen in this country.

That is exactly what the radicals want, but they have not as yet given thought to the latent consequences. It could make the struggle between the ANC-Communist Party alliance and Inkatha seem tame. It would indeed put South Africa on a course similar to that of Yugoslavia.

Look for a while at the situation in Somalia, where the system of government has collapsed and armed bandits under the leadership of so-called warlords, have taken control over certain parts of the country.

The lessons of Mozambique and Angola are there for all to see: both have been bled pale by years of civil war.

There are indications that South Africa is moving closer to a countrywide general election. The ANC and its allies say it has to take place by next year.

But there can hardly be a fair election, free from intimidation, as long as hatred is being nourished by violence. For this purpose, there should be a call for a speedy and an in-depth look into the origins of political violence.

Recently, the searchlight focused strongly on the doings of the security forces, especially after certain allegations by Judge Richard Goldstone and witnesses in the course of the Webster assassination investigations.

It is only fair and just that irregularities, if they occurred, should be exposed. Now that APLA has officially admitted that it was responsible for the King William's Town attack, then the time is more than ever ripe for the Goldstone Commission to look also further than the security forces. Private armies should also, without delay, form part of its field of investigation.

Such a step would also be in accordance with the UN's General Secretary's recommendations.

There can be no doubt after what has happened that APLA is all out to destabilize the country.

It is that organization which proclaims: "One settler, one bullet." The same APLA has set upon itself to kill policemen—indeed those same people who must save South Africa from anarchy.

There are also very serious doubts about the Transkeian government's accommodating attitude toward the trigger-happy PAC.

As if it were not enough, the ANC-Communist alliance's private army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], is out of control, according to its former commander.

Despite all this, the ANC alliance sends a further 1,000 MK recruits for training in Uganda. With what in mind?

No matter which explanations are brought forward, they all confirm the perception that the ANC alliance still entertains a double agenda.

The government has undertaken to give its full cooperation to the Goldstone Commission in its investigation into certain aspects of intelligence activities.

The ANC and the PAC should, without delay, do the same with its private armies.

Or else violence will push the country over the precipice of anarchy.

ANC Statement on IFP Constitutional Proposal

MB0312191492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT 3 Dec 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress [ANC]: "ANC Press Statement on the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] constitutional proposals, 3rd December 1992"

[Text] On Tuesday, 1st December 1992, the chief minister of the kwaZulu bantustan, Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, held a media conference at Ulundi, where he unveiled constitutional proposals endorsed that day by the Legislative Assembly of kwaZulu.

The ANC [African National Congress] has noted the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the kwaZulu bantustan approving a draft constitution for the Province of Natal. This is a body wholly dominated by the Inkatha Freedom Party whose debate on the issue was conducted with an indecent haste suggestive of a very specific purpose. Chief Buthelezi made it clear he was speaking on behalf of both the kwaZulu Legislature and in his capacity as leader of the IFP.

From the outset we underline that the IFP, like any other party, has every right to put forward constitutional proposals as part of the negotiations process. The multi-lateral negotiations forum, soon to resume, however, is the most appropriate platform for such debate. We fear that the content of the IFP's proposals, the process it proposes for realising them, as well as their express final objective, ride roughshod over the negotiation process now under way:

—the proposal contains a thinly-veiled threat that what the IFP wills can become law irrespective of decisions taken in national negotiations;

—the process envisaged relies on a bantustan parliament, a provincial Joint Executive Authority and a

minority regime in Pretoria—all of them apartheid structures that enjoy no legitimacy;

—the proposal ignores the wishes of the majority of South Africans, including the people of Natal, who are part of, and have contributed to, the struggle to build a common South African nationhood.

We call attention to the fact that while the IFP uses invectives of all kinds to reject bilateral agreements of which it is not part, it has patently chosen to act unilaterally on a matter that concerns the future of the entire country. This raises the suspicion that their purpose is sabotaging national negotiations.

The statement read by Chief M.G. Buthelezi is a clear indication that the IFP has chosen the path of conflict and confrontation which can lead to intensified violence. Instead of negotiations aimed at creating a better future for all South Africans, the IFP has opted for enforced balkanisation on the model of the apartheid past.

The IFP's proposal, its timing and manner of presentation could have the effect of exacerbating tensions in this trouble-torn province. The very idea of a kwaZulu/Natal referendum to decide on an issue that impacts on the future of the whole country is itself totally illegitimate. Given the repression, formal and informal that is pervasive in kwaZulu it would be impossible to hold a free and fair referendum. The campaign envisaged by Inkatha means nothing else but intensified repression. The established practice of the IFP administration to impose declarations of loyalty to the IFP and its president as a condition for employment in kwaZulu belies Chief Buthelezi's commitment to freedom of expression.

The IFP and its backers would do well to remember that the National Party tried over decades to balkanise South Africa and failed. The people of South Africa are still paying the high price exacted for those hare-brained schemes. The latest attempts by those spawned by apartheid to perpetuate this crime against humanity under a new guise, will definitely fail. South Africa can ill-afford further apartheid-inspired designs that serve the narrow interests of ethnic political formations. The brunt of that burden will be borne by the people of Natal, who stand to lose the benefits of continued association with the rest of South Africa.

The IFP seeks the approval of the Natal joint executive authority and the South African Government for its treacherous project. The short-sightedness of the Natal sugar barons and some elements in that province's business community is further cause for alarm. Lending encouragement to the IFP's precipitate actions will only fuel the already volatile situation in Natal.

Both the National Party government and the IFP are an integral part of the unfolding multi-party negotiations. As a consequence of blind ambition, confusion or sheer desperation, the IFP appears to have elected to define itself out of that process.

Even at this late hour, we hope that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the IFP leadership will resist the tragic and self-destructive temptation to decline from playing a constructive role in the process of realising a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, stable and prosperous society in our country.

The ANC remains convinced that the overwhelming majority of South Africans want these objectives realised sooner rather than later. If anything, the IFP's actions underline the need for speedy movement towards elections for a constituent assembly, so that at long last, representatives of all the people of South Africa—black and white—can draft a constitution which will reflect their aspirations. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity,

p.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.

3 December 1992

IFP's Mdlalose on Proposal

MB0412072992 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 3 Dec 92

[Interview with Inkatha Freedom Party National Chairman, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, in the Durban studio, by South African Broadcasting Corporation Political Correspondent Lester Venter, in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—recorded]

[Text] [Venter] Dr. Mdlalose, apart from the content of the plan and what is envisaged for the proposed state of kwaZulu-Natal, does the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] intend there to be a message in its action for other parties in South Africa?

[Mdlalose] I think the most important thing, Mr. Venter, is really that we have drawn up a constitution for a region that is called kwaZulu-Natal, which all along was regarded as one region and we seriously feel it should be a federal state among several states within the Republic of South Africa. We really are serious about that and we would like other people to take us seriously in that regard and we hope other states might form along similar lines.

[Venter] But Dr. Mdlalose, the idea of a kwaZulu-Natal region is not a new idea at all, in fact, it's been part of the political development for some years now.

[Mdlalose] Correct.

[Venter] So why now? Why has this stand been taken and why has it been taken in the manner in which it has, and I'm referring to the view expressed by the Inkatha Freedom Party that no matter what happens in negotiations this is what it is going to go ahead with if the region approves it? I'm referring to your leader saying that now the other parties like the government, like the ANC [African National Congress] can no longer dictate to Inkatha Freedom Party.

[Mdlalose] Well, we have been saying for some years now that this is one region, kwaZulu and Natal. We have had a kwaZulu-Natal Indaba [Conference] in 1986, which unfortunately was rejected offhand by the government without even studying it. It took almost five years before they came back to us to tell us that, well, it was something worth looking at and in fact, in 1990, on 21 May, we had a meeting in Kiptown. The government said, well look, you could put this idea up, maybe with some modifications, as and when proper negotiations in South Africa for a new constitution are put up. We have even a statement to that effect and what we are doing now is really along those lines.

[Venter] Yes, but Doctor let me put my point to you very directly then. Is it merely a coincidence that this comes shortly after the objections Inkatha Freedom Party made to the Record of Understanding between the ANC and the government and is it coincidence that it should be made, the timing right now, the announcement, when the government and the ANC are in negotiations, bilateral, between them?

[Mdlalose] The talks between the government and the ANC is a very recent thing. It's a very recent thing. We have been talking about a new constitution for kwaZulu-Natal for a long time, as I've said, for years, and the plan that we have put forward today has been in our minds for quite a long time and we have really toyed with this idea, not even just toyed but discussed it and we have even looked for, you know, a specialist, constitutional lawyers, to help us frame this up. So the issue that they are meeting on a bosberaad [bush summit] today, I mean, I hardly knew about it until just about a week or so ago when we have long been working on the constitution.

[Venter] Alright, so the announcement is not connected with those events and the feeling that has been perceived in the IFP that it is being left out of agreements being made between those two parties.

[Mdlalose] In fact when you talk of agreements being made outside IFP, this is laughable. We just don't see how anybody in his proper mind, you know, can actually think of sidelining, sidestepping or marginalizing Inkatha in South Africa. That's just one side, but really we have been serious about the constitutional proposals. We have had constitutional proposals on the 28 November 1986, as I said earlier, and we have been working on this since then.

[Venter] Doctor, you say it is laughable that other parties should try to sideline you. May I ask you, isn't IFP in danger of doing this to itself, and I mean the following: Why has the IFP decided not to discuss these proposals in the bilateral meetings that are scheduled between the various parties and eventually let it emerge in multilateral negotiations, saying look people, this is our plan? This is how we would like to see it happen, in other words, why has the IFP decided to bypass the negotiating process with this proposal?

[Mdlalose] Well the first thing that I want to make clear is that this comes from the government of kwaZulu. Yes, the Government of kwaZulu has as its leading party the Inkatha Freedom Party but this is a government paper so when you say why has IFP done this and that I would have rather you said why has the kwaZulu Government done this, and in fact it would not be the first time that the kwaZulu Government has placed its proposal, as I have said before, and we have in fact discussed, even though not in detail, we have discussed the idea of federalism with many parties in Natal, with quite a number of political parties. We have discussed it even with businessmen outside, in fact, the negotiation table of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], but more than that, we have, together with other business people, put the proposal before Codesa, when we were actually asking that we should have Natal- kwaZulu joint indaba proposals being placed there by people who propose them and we are told, well, this idea should be put in within Working Group II, so what we are talking about ...

[Venter, interrupting] I'm sorry, just on a point of clarification, are you saying that you did put this proposal to Codesa?

[Mdlalose] No, I am saying that the idea of having some of us put an idea of a constitutional proposal before Codesa without defining what it was, that we did, and we were told we can put definite points before Working Group Two. We didn't submit this constitution before Codesa. I'm not saying that.

[Venter] Well, Dr. Mdlalose, your other negotiating partners, adversaries, the other members of Codesa, have reacted negatively to this proposal, and what they see as the unilateral manner in which it has been done. Did you anticipate that reaction in the first place, and in the second place, to what extent does it concern you?

[Mdlalose] Well, the first thing that's of importance is this, that this is not just a unilateral forcing-down-the-throats-of- anybody about it. It is something that has been thought out by the kwaZulu Government, and it is being placed before the whole world to look at quite clearly and objectively, and we think that it should not really offend anybody, because if you look at the federation of the United States of America, it came out from about 13 states talking their own different constitutions, and it is them that got together to form the United States of America. If you look at other countries too, look at Canada, if you look at Nigeria, all those countries that are really federal countries started with different states forming their own constitutions and then coming together to map out the constitution for the country.

[Venter] Doctor, I follow you there, but I think that what the other parties are really referring to is the manner in which it has been done. In a situation where all parties are involved in negotiations, one of the parties comes along and says, look, we've decided this is what we're going to do, and it

doesn't matter what anybody else in negotiations, in the general negotiating forum, decides to do.

[Mdlalose] That latter part of it, Mr. Venter, with due respect, is not our language. We've never said, irrespective of what anybody else does, and this is where we are. We put it before, and what we are saying is, this is our point of view, and we would like to know how other people feel about it. We've put it as our point of view.

[Venter] Are you saying, Dr. Mdlalose, if the other parties say to you, instead of pursuing a referendum, instead of pursuing the implementation of this proposal, if it's approved within the confines of Natal; if the other parties say to you, bring this proposal to Codesa, let's talk about it, would you do that?

[Mdlalose] Of course, if other parties say, bring it over to a constitutional, multiparty forum, we're only too happy. We will do that, it will go to the multiparty conference. I don't know about Codesa, because I would have thought Codesa was dead, it has been killed by somebody. But you know, any new multiparty conference will certainly have these proposals placed before them.

[Venter] Are you willing to subject the proposals, the possible implementation, then, not to a referendum held in Natal, but to a decision in a general, multiparty conference like Codesa?

[Mdlalose] Well, look, the proposals are about Natal-kwaZulu, or kwaZulu-Natal. It is the federal state of kwaZulu-Natal that we're talking about, and because that's what we're talking about, it is only plain and simple that we'd put it before the referendum of kwaZulu-Natal. If anybody else in South Africa would like for their own states—whatever state that might be—would like to adopt this, fine. And if they'd like to modify it or whatever, fine, and they can put it before their states too. The thing about it is, to put the ideas of the various states together in terms of what will be central. This is a constitutional proposal for a state or a region within South Africa.

[Venter] Dr. Mdlalose, in the few seconds left to us, may I ask you for a yes or no answer to President de Klerk's request for Chief Minister Buthelezi to come and talk to him about this, what he calls a problem?

[Mdlalose] Obviously, I think Dr. Buthelezi will have some talk with the president, the state president of the country, at one time or another.

[Venter] At one time or another?

[Mdlalose] Yes, at one time or another, they will talk.

[Venter] You don't mean next week, as has been suggested?

[Mdlalose] No, no, there's a meeting that's coming up between the state president, Dr. Buthelezi, and some other two South African leaders. I'm aware that there are

three leaders of three regions that will be talking to the state president. That's one thing that I'm aware of.

[Venter] I see. Dr. Mdlalose, thank you very much for joining us on Agenda.

[Mdlalose] Thank you, Mr. Venter.

Further on ANC, Government Bush Summit

Minister Discusses Meeting

MB0512183592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South African President F.W. de Klerk announced just over a week ago his intention to hold a nonracial general election by April 1994 at the latest. The announcement received only a lukewarm reception from the ANC [African National Congress], who would like the transitional process to move a lot faster. However, delegations from the government and the ANC met yesterday in a bid to get constitutional negotiations back on the rails. On the line to Pretoria, Rashid Meer asked South Africa's Minister for Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer whether any significant progress had been made at yesterday's talks:

[Begin recording] [Meyer] Well, indeed so, in the sense that we have been able to, in a very open and frank atmosphere, discuss with each other different standpoints on particular matters relating to these issues, and I think we have ascertained where we stand in terms of common ground, but also in terms of points that we further have to debate.

[Meer] Now, the ANC has consistently said that they are unhappy with the timetable for elections, they want elections to take place before the end of 1993. Was this discussed, and what was your response?

[Meyer] We have been discussing the steps that are to be taken to bring us to the point of an election, and there is total agreement between us and the ANC on those steps. So, what it basically means is that we will have to go for those steps, and see how fast we can do it in order to bring (?out) [words indistinct] the ANC still believes that it can be done in a shorter space of time than we believe, but I would say the question of the timetable has become less relevant in terms of the fact that we have agreed now on the steps that have to be followed.

[Meer] The last time that this kind of talks were taking place, the government and the ANC used the forum Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], which included other forces. Are you intending to restructure Codesa, or anything like it?

[Meyer] We have agreed during these discussions that we would like to see Codesa in a restructured form, being the multiparty forum again, and we will work toward that through bilateral talks with other parties in order to

try and bring us back to the multiparty negotiating forum as soon as possible, hopefully by February next year.

[Meer] Now, one important player in South Africa, who said they will not take part in future talks like Codesa, is the Inkhata Freedom Party. Have you timetabled any talks with them, and what kind of response are you expecting?

[Meyer] It is planned that the state president will meet Chief Minister Buthelezi of the Inkhata Freedom Party and other leaders next week Thursday [10 December], and we hope that through that meeting we will actually be able to bring Inkhata also back to the negotiating table. As you know, they have this week made public some proposals on the constitutional arrangement for that part of the country, for that region, and we would like them to bring that particular proposal also to the multiparty forum. [end recording]

'No Secret Agreements'

MB0412171992 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says the government and the ANC [African National Congress] had not concluded any secret agreements at this week's bush indaba [conference].

Addressing the media this afternoon, Mr. Botha said that the bush indaba had been aimed at getting multiparty negotiations back on track. Mr. Botha said that both the government and the ANC recognized that a new constitution for South Africa had to be the result of a multiparty negotiation process.

Our political news staff reports that the cabinet will meet this weekend to review the indaba.

Elections Discussed

MB0712204892 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 6 Dec 92 p 2x

[Report by Edyth Bulbring, political correspondent:
"ANC and Nats agree on earlier polls"]

[Text] Government and ANC [African National Congress] negotiators emerged from three days of talks at the D'Nyala game reserve in the Northern Transvaal committed to bringing forward the date for a democratic election.

While the government had pencilled in March or April 1994 as a potential date, the ANC's starting point had been September 21 next year.

Both parties agreed to impress upon their principals the need for accelerating the transition process, with a view to an election in December 1993 or early 1994.

Negotiators from both sides yesterday expressed satisfaction at the progress made during the talks, which they said had been characterised by a new sense of co-operation and pragmatism.

They said they had realised that they had a shared responsibility to ensure that a democracy was in place as soon as possible.

However, they were keen to stress that no "deals" had been done.

Any agreements reached between the two parties would be put forward as recommendations at multiparty talks and would not be binding on the other parties, negotiators said.

However, it is unlikely that any position jointly endorsed by the two major players could be successfully challenged by the minor players at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

ANC and government negotiators will now meet continuously in smaller groups to thrash out the finer details for a transition.

The final package, which includes legislation, will be presented to a joint committee 10 days before a five-day bosberaad [bush meeting] on January 20 next year.

This five-day meeting will be crucial in finalising the ANC/Government agreement that will be taken to Codesa.

Progress was also made this week on the government's two major concerns—power sharing and regionalism. The government had wanted to include guarantees on these two issues in constitutional principles—which would guide the constitution-making body—but it was agreed that these concerns could be addressed in other ways and would not be included in the guiding principles.

The two parties also agreed that a more representative and efficient Codesa should be established before the end of February. In order to speed up multiparty talks, the Codesa management committee would be able to endorse agreements without going the long route to a Codesa plenary.

While both sides recognised the importance of all political parties and relevant organisations being present at Codesa, they stressed that they would not allow the process to be derailed or slowed down.

President F.W. de Klerk will meet IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo and Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope on Thursday. The government hopes that, following this, bilateral talks could be held with Inkatha to resolve problems the party has with returning to multiparty negotiations. However, the government is adamant that Inkatha's proposals for an autonomous kwaZulu/Natal

region would have to be presented for consideration at Codesa and could not be implemented unilaterally.

While the government is also keen to bring the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on board, it will refuse to meet the PAC on Wednesday this week unless the organisation clarifies its position on violence.

Joint Statement

MB0512060492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 4 Dec 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by SA Communication Service: "Joint Media Statement by the Government Delegation led by Roelf Meyer and the ANC Led by Cyril Ramaphosa"]

[Text] A bilateral meeting took place between delegations of the ANC [African National Congress] and the government from the 2nd - 4th of December. As previously decided, the meeting will be continued during the second half of January 1993.

The delegates worked through a substantial number of items that were on the agenda. Where commonality was found, formulations were prepared for submission to their principals for finalisation. Between now and the continued bilateral in January, discussions will proceed on an ongoing basis with a view to ensuring effective conclusion of understandings in order to facilitate the negotiating process.

Both parties recognised the importance of bilateral meetings aimed at bringing about the resumption of multilateral negotiations and will proceed in meetings with other parties. More specifically, the need for a speedy movement from the current situation to a democratic dispensation was recognised. To this end every effort should be made to ensure the resumption of codes in a restructured and more representative form. The two parties reaffirmed their commitment to the agreements already arrived at in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

The meeting was approached in the context of the recognition that although they have different and often contradictory policies, there is a shared responsibility to ensure that a multi-party negotiated transformation from the present situation to a democracy must take place rapidly.

Agreements that have been reached in the past, and may be reached in the future, do not bind other parties, but represent joint efforts at facilitating the peaceful negotiating process.

The problem of political violence also received attention and will again be intensively address at the meeting in January. Joint preparations will continue in the meantime.

Issued by the minister of constitutional development and of communication, Mr. R P Meyer, and the secretary general of the ANC, Mr. C M Ramaphosa, 4 December 1992.

Minister Declares Six Districts Unrest Areas

MB0412122992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Pretoria Dec 4 SAPA—Six magisterial districts in the western Transvaal and northern Cape were on Friday [4 December] declared unrest areas, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. An announcement by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel in the government Gazette names the areas as Delareyville, Lichtenburg, Marico, Swartruggens and Rustenburg in the western Transvaal and Vryburg in the northern Cape.

Mandela Notes Decline in Foreign Investment

MB0412174292 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says he is concerned about the rapid rate of declining investments in South Africa.

Speaking in Johannesburg at an ANC workshop on antitrust monopolies and merger policies, Mr. Mandela said that he was all too aware of how South Africa's rapidly eroding economy would challenge a fledgling democracy, hence the repeated appeal for a swift transition to, and the establishment of, an interim government of national unity.

He added that the ANC had frequently been informed by prospective foreign investors that the South African investment environment was hostile because of the stranglehold on the economy by conglomerates.

Mandela Committed to Anti-Trust Policy

MB0512181692 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 5 Dec 92 p 1, 2

[By Sven Lunsche]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela has committed himself to a vigorous anti-trust policy "to inject competition into the economy and create new ownership structures."

Anti-trust policies are set to replace large-scale nationalisation as the ANC's major tool in breaking down the concentration of economic resources.

Mandela, opening an ANC workshop on anti-trust, monopolies and merger policies yesterday, also expressed deep concern about the state of the SA economy.

"We need to address the feeling of exclusion of the majority from the economic mainstream. We remain of

the view that the economy is owned and controlled by a little white enclave and that this is entirely unsustainable given the socio-political landscape," Mandela said.

Anti-trust legislation had been identified by the ANC as one of the tools to address "this legacy of apartheid."

"We have repeatedly been informed by prospective foreign investors that the SA investor environment is quite hostile because of the stranglehold of the conglomerates on the economy," he added.

Mandela emphasised, however, that anti-trust policies needed to be fashioned to suit local conditions and should be applied with flexibility. It would be successful only if there were a change in the minds of those who currently controlled the economy.

Anti-trust measures were only one of the ways of addressing the problems of South Africa's "rapidly eroding economy."

Mandela said he was particularly concerned about the effects of inflation (rising food prices, in particular) and unemployment on the lives of most people.

"I am shocked that only 3 percent of school-leavers will be absorbed into the formal economy next year.

"I am also concerned that the levels of investment are declining as rapidly as they are.

"I'm all too aware of how this eroding economy will challenge a fledgling democracy and thus appeal for the establishment of an interim government of national unity as soon as possible," Mandela said.

The workshop is set to formalise detailed anti-trust proposals by the ANC, but includes input by large companies, such as Anglo-American, the Competition Board and international experts.

Meiring Says All Armies Collect Information

*MB0512162992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457
GMT 5 Dec 92*

[Text] Durban Dec 5 SAPA—Every military organisation in the world had an information gathering capability, the chief of the army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring said on Saturday.

Addressing a medal parade at Eight Division in Durban, Gen Meiring said it was "an unfortunate reality" that the communication climate in South Africa at present was such that anything that smacked of intelligence gathering was automatically viewed as "dirty tricks" or worse against political opponents.

He said what many observers "seem to forget is that every military organisation in the world has a covert information collection capability which is neither sinister or unusual".

Gen Meiring said agents or spies were not normally recruited for their moral rectitude. "They are recruited for the information they can supply and are paid for the risks they take."

The chief of the army said what was being applied now was a case of double standards.

"If any country in the world needs to collect information about the movement of weapons, who is smuggling the weapons, where they come from and where they go to, then it is South Africa.

"Every right-thinking South African condemns violence and wants it to stop. One way of stopping it is to gather sufficient accurate information and then to act on that information," Gen Meiring said.

The SADF [South African Defense Force] was left virtually defenceless because much of the information which has been made public arose directly from judicial hearings.

"These hearings are intended to establish the truth which in the end I am confident they will do. In the interim, however, information is made available in cycles because this is the way open courts work and should work. It is, however, a pity that the SADF [South African Defense Force] abides by the prohibitions required by law, while other individuals and organisations do not appear to be concerned about this legal and moral obligation," Gen Meiring said.

He said he and the army fully supported the rule of law and the judicial processes attached to that law. "It is not and never has been SADF policy, written or unwritten, to regard itself as being above the law."

Gen Meiring said it was unfortunate that little or no distinction was made in the media between the SA Defence Force, the SA Army, army intelligence, chief of staff intelligence or the military intelligence division.

"The terms are used on an interchangeable basis. This means that alleged wrongs are attributed to all branches, guilty or not," Gen Meiring said.

Bophuthatswana Leader Announces General Amnesty

*MB0512081492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741
GMT 5 Dec 92*

[Text] Mmabatho Dec 5 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope on Saturday [5 December] announced a general amnesty for prisoners held in Bophuthatswana prisons.

On the occasion of the nominally independent state's 15th independence anniversary in Mmabatho, Mr. Mangope said the amnesty comprised remission on sentences of between six and 18 months, and would be effective from Monday.

Referring to kwaZulu's proposed constitution and Ciskei's regional government suggestions, Mr. Mangope said all new ideas should be subjected to careful and serious scrutiny before being dismissed.

As far as the African National Congress [ANC] was concerned, the Bophuthatswana leader said recent bilateral discussions with the ANC had led the Bophuthatswana government to believe the ANC alliance had begun to accept the reality of Bophuthatswana.

"We always have, and always will, welcome discussions aimed at securing peaceful co-existence between people, and a constitutional dispensation which will accommodate the aspirations and rights of all southern Africans," Mr. Mangope said.

Azapo To Form Defense Committees Countrywide

MB0412134892 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 92 p 3

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba: "Azapo Wants To Form Defence Committees"]

[Text] The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] will form defence committees throughout the country to defend black communities and enable the organisation to operate and project its views within the black communities, Azapo deputy president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said yesterday.

He said members of his organisation's self-defence units would be drawn exclusively from Azapo, to avoid having in their ranks people who were "not disciplined".

Azapo called on its committed and disciplined members to join its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army.

At its four-day congress in Port Elizabeth last weekend, Azapo resolved to mediate in taxi disputes and educate both taxi drivers and owners "on the sanctity of black life and the enemy's involvement in the genocide of our people".

Azapo publicity secretary Dr. Gomolemo Mokae said his organisation remained committed to the maintenance of sanctions and the cultural boycott, and would stage pickets against the remainder of the Indian cricket tour.

Mokae said Azapo president Professor Itumeleng Mosala, at present lecturing at Cambridge University in England, was winding down his business in that country to return home.

On his way back from the UK he would visit Zambia, where he would hold talks with the Zambian government and the Zambian Council of Churches in an effort to get South African Katiza Cebekhulu released from prison and allowed to come home.

Mokae said Azapo was continuing with its investigations into the death of Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, and that Cebekhulu's evidence would be crucial in the investigation.

Cebekhulu was allegedly abducted and taken to Zambia.

Exporters 'Queuing' To Trade With Russia

MB0712143192 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Dec 92 p 1

[Report by Sharon Wood: "SA Exporters 'Queue' To Trade With Russia"]

[Text] SA [South Africa] exporters are queuing up to trade with Russia, but its government has failed to respond to SA's offer to extend a bank guaranteed R[and]100m [million] credit line to importers.

The Department of Trade and Industry confirmed yesterday that it had not received a formal reply from the Russian authorities and negotiations between the two countries had therefore not commenced.

During a recent visit by several leading Russian business leaders, a delegate said trade relations between SA and Russia would be boosted if Russian business had access to an SA credit line.

ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] head of business development in central and eastern Europe Johan Stander said yesterday he had a list of potential SA exporters with business four times the size of the planned credit line.

Documentation setting out details of the proposed credit line had been sent to the Russian authorities in June, but bureaucracy had held up the response, he said. The SA embassy in Russia was putting pressure on government officials.

Standar said Russian business had indicated they wanted longer repayment terms than the six months on offer. He believed a longer repayment period would not make economic sense, because the goods financed by the credit line would be consumables and not capital equipment.

Foreign Affairs To Focus on Africa, Far East

MB0712202592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 7 Dec 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Communication Service: "This interview with Mr. Rusty Evans, director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was conducted by Estelle du Toit of RSA POLICY REVIEW/RSA-BELEIDSOORSIG, a monthly publication of the South African Communication Service. The interview appears in the Nov/Dec issue. 'Foreign Affairs Shifts its Focus—Interview with Mr Rusty Evans, new director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs'"]

[Text] Africa and the Far East are the Department of Foreign Affairs' most urgent priorities in the near future. In this interview Mr Rusty Evans, new director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, told Estelle du Toit that it made sense for South Africa today to be more non-aligned in its posture than in the past. He also stressed the importance of a strong regional focus on Africa, saying that the refugee problem was one compelling reason why South Africa should make a strenuous effort to further the development of its neighbouring states.

Q. What do you regard as the most urgent priorities of the Department of Foreign Affairs?

[A.] The Department's first priority is Africa, more specifically South Africa's regional relationships with the 10 to 12 countries in southern Africa. We already have representation in most of them and are in the process of establishing missions in others, such as Botswana, Angola and Zambia. Ultimately, we would like to see a much closer association between these states, in the economic sphere as well as in other areas of activity. Our second priority is to consolidate our position in the Far East. During the past two years, we have explored new frontiers in the Far East and the Pacific Rim. Missions were opened in countries such as Thailand and Singapore and channels of dialogue were established with countries such as Korea, mainland China and Indonesia. In the months ahead it will be necessary to consolidate our position there. A third area meriting special attention is South Africa's hitherto neglected role in the agencies of the United Nations (UN) and in multilateral organisations. It goes without saying that, as the major economic power on the African continent, South Africa should be playing a role in organisations such as the World Health Organisation and other technical agencies where we have specific expertise that other African countries do not have. Some six months ago, the secretary-general of the UN, Dr Butrus Butrus-Ghali, told me that South Africa should prepare itself for the day when it has to resume its position in the UN and its agencies.

Q. It was said in Parliament this year that South Africa is rapidly moving away from a foreign affairs policy driven by ideology. Could you elaborate?

[A.] By moving away from a domestic ideology that was rigid and confining, the government also gained a broader scope in terms of foreign policy. Five years ago, South Africa's foreign policy orientation was pro-Western and anti-communist. Today, it would make sense for us to be more non-aligned in our posture and maintain a strong regional focus on Africa. Previously, South Africa was isolated in Africa because of apartheid. The Lusaka declaration of 1980 embodies the Front-line states' determination to make the states of southern Africa less dependent on the South African economy. Now South Africa is no longer regarded as a threat to the region. East-west relations in the international arena have also changed dramatically and international politics per se is no longer determined on an ideological basis.

Q. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says those countries who isolated and pressurised South Africa in the past on account of apartheid owe the country something now that apartheid has been abolished. Do you think the international community acknowledges any moral obligation towards South Africa?

[A.] There are examples of individuals who do, for instance the Malaysian prime minister, Dr. Mahathir. In the past, he adopted a highly moralistic stance on South Africa. However, he recently indicated that, since he had so strenuously opposed apartheid, it would now be appropriate for him to lead a movement to help South Africa towards a new phase. Australia and Canada are adopting a similar attitude, while Japan is also becoming more active in South Africa. For many years, South Africa was on the foreign policy agenda of all countries. Today, the country is so much less controversial that I doubt whether it has, for instance, featured at all thus far in the presidential campaign in the United States (U.S.). Yet South Africa was instrumental in bringing about the independence of Namibia and I think in general terms the country remains of international import, especially since the southern part of Africa seems to be the only part of the continent where there is a possibility of rejuvenation. However, if the South African economy does not stand up to the current violence, this could have devastating implications, not only for our country but also for the whole southern African region. I think there is a general feeling that the objective of bringing about a broader democracy in South Africa is achievable, but there should be no illusions about the marginalisation of Africa. At every international conference the message comes through that there is no hope for Africa. The sad pictures of, for instance, Somalia have had the effect of persuading the world that there is no hope for Africa.

Q. To what extent would you like to see the international community become involved in South Africa's constitutional negotiations and the national peace effort?

[A.] The government's point of view is that South Africans should resolve their own problems. International involvement takes place within the context of the existing structures that were created to bring about change in South Africa and to control the violence. All foreign monitors in the country have accepted that they should operate within peace structures such as the National Peace Secretariat (established in terms of the National Peace Accord) and the Goldstone Commission. The international effort has been extremely constructive to date. The UN observers' presence at the mass rallies in August this year, especially in the Ciskei, was conducive to lowering the temperature and defusing a situation that had the potential of getting out of hand. Ironically, during the second march at Bisho on September 7, where violence erupted, no observers were present.

Q. What are South Africa's chances of being readmitted to the General Assembly of the UN?

[A.] Internationally, South Africa is in good standing again and it is inevitable that the country shall resume our position in the UN. A few technical problems will have to be negotiated, for instance the considerable sum owing to the UN because South Africa has not paid its dues since 1974, when it was excluded from the General Assembly. We shall have to see whether we can get a discount! We have not pushed for readmittance to the General Assembly, because South Africa is in a state of transition and we do not judge it appropriate to force the issue.

Q. What benefits have flowed from the lifting of the UN's cultural, scientific, academic and sports boycotts against South Africa?

[A.] South African scientists, who were excluded from international conferences and who were denied access to information banks in the past, once more enjoy the benefit of exchanges. Many countries, for instance Japan, have indicated that a normalisation of relations with South Africa should start in the cultural, scientific, academic and sports arenas, and from there progress to the political arena. Perhaps South Africa's participation in the Olympic games in July this year was the most prominent proof of its readmittance to the fold.

Q. Which remaining international sanctions still have a negative effect on South African trade?

[A.] Very few economic sanctions remain in place. However, in the US, in spite of the lifting of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) by Congress, many states, municipalities and cities still maintain repressive legislation. Although this is an irksome obstruction, the US is not our only trading partner. Japan, Korea, Thailand and other Asian countries have lifted all barriers to trade with South Africa and predictably this will cause a boom in South Africa's economic and trade relations with Asia. The European Community (EC) likewise lifted all trade sanctions, even the oil embargo. South Africa already trades with practically all African countries in an unrestricted manner.

Q. Why did South Africa terminate the services of its lobbying agencies in the US while, as you say, certain sanctions are still in place and legislation such as the Gramm Amendment is still obstructing loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to South Africa?

[A.] The lobbyists served a very useful purpose and we received good value for money. All countries, in fact all multinational organisations, employ lobbyists in the US. While we would have liked to have maintained our lobby action in the US, the financial constraints on government spending were, unfortunately, such that budgetary cuts were inevitable.

Q. What is the significance of the recent visit by the three rotating chairpersons of the EC, representing Denmark, Britain and Portugal, to South Africa?

[A.] It was decided at ministerial meetings of the EC that the troika should visit South Africa with a view to investigating the progress being made here and the contribution the EC could make to development in South Africa. That was the purpose of their visit. The EC has the financial resources that South Africa desperately needs and it can make a major contribution to developmental projects, not just in South Africa but in the region as a whole. We should like to see much closer coordination of European development aid in southern Africa. Abroad, the view is held that the granting of development aid to Africa is a precarious activity, whereas with a South African involvement the viability of these projects can be assured. The Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme and the Soda-Ash Project in Botswana are examples of foreign aid channelled into highly viable projects that stimulate the economies of the countries concerned.

Q. How does the emergence of a new world order after the demise of the USSR affect South Africa's position, and how is your department maintaining a balance of interests between the three major power blocs, namely north America, Europe and the Pacific Rim?

[A.] It is not yet clear where the world is headed. Whether the Commonwealth of Independent States that used to constitute the Soviet Union will prove to be a permanent association of states, has yet to be seen. However, there is no longer a cold war, an East-West stand-off, and that already has a dramatic effect on relationships. South Africa's interest in the Pacific Rim countries is not of a political nature, but primarily directed at trade. The Far East and Pacific Rim countries have burgeoning economies, some with growth rates in excess of 10 per cent. The economy of Japan, for instance, is large that even a relatively small improvement in our economic relations with that country would have enormous benefits for South Africa. With the number of Far Eastern airlines now flying to South Africa, the tourism industry in the country could be transformed by attracting just a small percentage of tourism from the Far East. From a political perspective, we should not ignore the importance of the US, but not much can be done at this stage to hasten the mellowing of bilateral relations. Once a transitional government is in place in South Africa, I expect our relations with the US to normalise completely. The EC of course remains important. It is a major market for us and a supplier of good repute. As a region, the EC is also growing in political significance.

Q. Since South Africa is said to have moved away from a foreign affairs policy driven by ideology and in view of the more than one billion consumers in the People's Republic of China's, why does South Africa have only 'token representation' in Beijing?

[A.] The reason for this is that South Africa has had very close relations with Taiwan for many years. We made it quite clear to the government in Beijing that we do not intend changing those close relations. One should not lose sight of the fact that, although the People's Republic of China has in excess of one billion inhabitants, its gross domestic product (GDP) is only little more than double the GDP of Taiwan, with only 30 million people. Our trade with Taiwan is in the region of R[and]4,000 million per year, while our trade with mainland China does not nearly approach that figure. Mainland China accepts and understands the position, and takes the view that relations with South Africa will develop over time. That country has potential. Its economy, in particular in the southern provinces, is developing fast and although we call our office in Beijing a centre for Chinese studies, it is in fact a representative office. Meanwhile, Taiwan and China are negotiating about a unified China and some form of amalgamation.

Q. In spite of several trade visits and an exhibition in Dubai aimed at boosting bilateral trade, no diplomatic ties have yet been established between South Africa and Middle Eastern countries, except Israel. Why?

[A.] Prior to the change in South Africa's domestic policies, it was not possible to develop political relations with Arab countries. During the last two years, however, we have been focusing considerable attention on the Middle East. Middle Eastern countries are also geographically well within reach of South African exporters, and we anticipate significant development of trade links with those countries in the near future, which will lead to the establishment of bilateral representative offices. Importance should not be attached to the nature of an office abroad: communication is simply what it is about, whether we establish full diplomatic relations with embassies or representative offices with a practical objective.

Q. After the state president's visit to Nigeria in April this year, there were high hopes that South Africa would be readmitted to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Why has this not happened?

[A.] There is no interim government in power yet—that is why. However, there is no doubt that South Africa is to Africa what Japan is to the Pacific Rim. South Africa's GDP of 120 million dollars is the equivalent to the total GDP of 44 countries to the north of us, including Nigeria and Kenya. Those countries have a total population of 450 million, compared to South Africa's 35 million people.

Q. You have just illustrated how dependent the rest of Africa is on South Africa. However, is it not true that a strong country stands to gain little from fostering close economic ties with its less developed neighbours?

[A.] Bloc formation in my opinion has very obvious advantages for South Africa in the new world we are living in. Certainly the neighbouring states are going to benefit more from a close association with us than we

will from them, but that does not mean to say that we do not stand to gain as well from, for instance, the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Worldwide, there is a trend towards regionalisation and by developing closer regional co-operation, we will be in a stronger position to compete on world markets and speak with the authority of the combined voice. There is, however, another aspect, that of South Africa's moral obligation to play a leading role in the development of the region as a whole. It is a responsibility that we simply have to assume. If South Africa remains that much more attractive to live in than its neighbours, and conditions become impossible in neighbouring states, then we must expect a refugee problem of immense proportions in the future. This is a compelling reason why we should make a strenuous effort to further the development of neighbouring states.

Q. The number of refugees flooding into South Africa from neighbouring countries has risen sharply as a result of the drought and continuing unrest in southern Africa. Is the situation under control?

[A.] One of the problems that South Africans tend to underestimate is the deteriorating refugee situation. Our immediate problem, namely the Mozambican refugees on our eastern border, is under control. There are many agencies who provide an infrastructure to deal with this. We are investigating the possibility of involving the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Until now that has not happened for a number of valid reasons, but the government is open to consideration of involving the UN. The most obvious advantage of UN involvement is financial support. Our biggest concern, however, is how to deal with the underlying problem of which the influx of refugees is the symptom. I reiterate: We have a responsibility, in our own interest, to create stability and economic revival in the neighbouring states, if only to contain the refugee problem. This problem is by no means restricted to our eastern border: conditions in central Africa are deteriorating and there has been a tremendous influx of people, particularly from Zaire, even though we do not have a common border with that country.

Q. What is the significance of the peace treaty signed between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique in October this year?

[A.] After Namibian independence and the recent peace settlement in Angola, the only remaining conflict in the region was that in Mozambique. That country is the poorest nation in the world and in a state of total collapse. Its population is in a precarious position. Stability is essential before aid programmes can be put into effect and economic recovery can commence. The Rome cease-fire agreement is therefore very important. It is the first step towards a peace process and elections in Mozambique.

Q. What must happen before one can expect relations between South Africa and Transkei to become less tenuous?

[A.] Although independent, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states are almost totally dependent on South Africa in their budgetary requirements. Both the South African Government and the governments of the TBVC states are very sensitive to the fact that they are in fact independent states, yet I am not sure that our relationship with the TBVC states should be measured in terms of normal bilateral relations between countries. A change in the situation is expected, because the possible reincorporation of the TBVC states into South Africa was a subject of deliberation at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. At a personal level, the department has maintained excellent relations with individuals in the governments of all the TBVC countries, including Transkei.

Q. At a recent conference in Johannesburg on South Africa's future foreign policy a proposal was made that the foreign service in the new South Africa should integrate the existing service with the international affairs departments of both the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Your comment?

[A.] I do not recall that a conclusion of that nature was reached at the conference, although there was a debate about the future character of South Africa's diplomatic effort. In the past, both the ANC and the PAC prevented their people from applying for positions in the Department of Foreign Affairs. The department does not apply political criteria in its recruitment or appointment procedures. In order to be effective, a diplomatic service has to be apolitical and I think that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs has such a reputation. In fact, the department opened its doors to members of all population groups long before it was generally the case in the civil service. We employ a wide cross-section of representatives from all the communities in South Africa. Nothing prevents any person in South Africa from applying to join the department, provided he or she complies with the qualification requirements and recruitment conditions. The department will simply continue to apply the existing policy of appointment and I therefore do not foresee the need for a policy change.

Q. Why then is your department battling to recruit cadets from all race groups in South Africa?

[A.] There are two reasons for this. Well-qualified blacks can demand excellent salaries in the private sector, especially in view of affirmative action programmes. The Department of Foreign Affairs, on the other hand, is a state department, our salary scales are laid down, and what we can offer a graduate is considered to be a very low salary. The second reason we have difficulty recruiting blacks is the stigma that the ANC and other organisations attach to the appointment of their supporters to posts in the civil service, including the department and, as I have mentioned in the past, the ANC and

PAC barred their people from joining the department. Until now, this has prevented many blacks from applying. Hopefully these organisations will eventually allow their supporters to apply and at some stage they will no longer attach a stigma to black recruits in the department.

Q. The chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs expressed concern in Parliament about the possibility that the cadet training course for diplomats would be watered down in future. Are such moves afoot?

[A.] We are very proud of our postgraduate training programme for cadets and will certainly not water it down. Universities throughout South Africa have responded very favourably on the content and standard of the programme. It is recognised as being highly appropriate and effective. By broadening our ranks in the Department of Foreign Affairs, we shall have an extended catchment area from which to draw a limited number of candidates and the tendency will rather be for our already high standards to be raised instead of dropped.

Q. Following the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty last year, does the government plan to sign any further international conventions in the near future?

[A.] South Africa's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty was symbolic in many ways and will inevitably lead to accession by South Africa to a number of other non-proliferation conventions and agreements, for instance the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and chemical weapons conventions.

Q. Finally, in your view, what is South Africa's international image at the moment?

[A.] In Africa, South Africa is regarded as utopia. Even visitors from other parts of the world are pleasantly surprised by the first-world development they find here. South Africa is regarded as a highly attractive proposition for tourism, cultural exchanges, economic relations, and many more. With regard to the broader international community, there is, however, concern about the present instability in the country. The violence is portrayed on overseas media as being endemic, which has a very negative impact on the general impression of conditions in South Africa. This leaves the perception abroad that perhaps South Africa might go the same way as the rest of Africa and we have to arrest that. I am confident that the political debate in South Africa will soon gather momentum again, which in itself will counter the negative perception that has been growing during the last few months. Also there is the expectation that all the parties in South Africa are intent on negotiating a better future and on developing conditions that will be conducive to stability in the country. The international community has indicated that, when transitional governmental arrangements are made, it will become involved. Not only in terms of helping the process of democratisation but also by way of a real

financial contribution to development projects in South Africa. Issued by the SA Communication Service for immediate use. Enquiries: (012) 314-2241 Pretoria - 1992-12-07

8 December Review of Current Events, Issues
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[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Future Bleaker' if PAC in Government—"If PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] general-secretary Benny Alexander is correct—and his organisation regards itself as a government-in-waiting—then the future is bleaker than we thought," asserts a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 December. "In dealing (or rather not dealing) on television with the actions of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], which claims responsibility for the outrages in the Border region, Alexander produced twists of logic which bode ill for hopes of peace." "It is true that whites have not felt the full force of the violence that has racked the townships. It is not true, however, that violence is simply, or mainly, a white-on-black issue. Nor is it valid to argue that PAC violence will have some curative value in our society. These attacks will merely ensure that attitudes will once again harden and that mistrust will continue long after a new order has been established."

BUSINESS DAY

No Purpose 'Berating' PAC for APLA Actions—"Berating the PAC for APLA's actions is not going to serve much purpose," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 December. "Judging from the Agenda interview with an emotional Benny Alexander on Sunday [6 December] night, the PAC secretary-general genuinely does not know who the APLA kingpins are, let alone have any control over them. And absurd though it may seem, his executive may not know either. If so, it is high time Alexander

denounced an uncontrolled APLA." Regarding government, and "ordinary people" response, "whatever the disappointment of the past two years, we believe there has been great progress and South Africa has passed the stage of banning political organisations and even their military wings, which are operating underground in any case. The perpetrators should face the full force of the law, and be ostracised by civilised society." Furthermore, "however deplorable the APLA campaign may be—and we are as horrified as anyone at the prospect of racial violence—the daily revelations of corruption and criminal behaviour in government and its security forces cannot be minimised. It should not take threats of terrorism to spur our leaders to renewed efforts towards a watershed change, and peace."

SOWETAN

Paper Questions 'Hysteria,' Responsibility for APLA Attacks—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 December comments on the "hysteria" over APLA attacks, noting that on 7 December newspapers published "a statement given over the telephone that the organisation was planning widespread attacks on whites. The caller was on the telephone for 30 minutes. Could an official of an organisation planning such mayhem stay on the telephone for 30 minutes? Is it not possible that a PAC member opposed to the organisation taking part in negotiations, and there are many of them, made the call? On Sunday, a newspaper claimed that suspects interrogated by the police had disclosed information of attacks planned by the organisation on soft targets. Since when have newspapers become privy to information extracted from detainees? In addition, the Queenstown restaurant was, according to reports, the first in the area to open its doors to blacks. Is the possibility of right-wing anger ruled out when this has happened in the past? APLA could in any case be responsible for one or both attacks, which is why it and the PAC are silent. Yet, this could also be the silence of a leadership that just does not know. Surely the PAC or APLA will not admit to the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing. On the other hand, the third force could be responsible."

Angola**UNITA Troops Deployed in Bie, Lunda Sul**

MB0812092192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has deployed about two battalions in Cunje Commune of Bie Province. The battalions are from the Nharea area and the Cuanza Assembly Point. In view of the situation, government and UNITA delegations met in Bie Province yesterday under the mediation of the Unavem [UN Angola Verification Mission]-2. The delegations also took measures aimed at easing the situation in the city of Kuito.

Colonel Alfredo Kussuma, commander of the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] in Bie Province, discusses the measures adopted at the meeting and which will be implemented as of today.

[Begin Kussuma recording] We agreed that as of 0830 [0730 GMT], a commission supervised by Unavem-2 will (ensure) that those troops return to base. We have also agreed to (patrol) all wards in order to ease tension.

Following the 4 December skirmishes, there was a man-hunt. We saw UNITA members persecuting Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] militants, and former members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] at Cangote and Catraio Wards.

We have also agreed to investigate how FAPLA members in the FAA were found injured in (Simbafili) area, southwest of the city of Kuito. We have confirmed that there were 85 injured and 25 killed on the side of the government and UNITA. [end recording]

In Lunda Sul Province, UNITA has deployed troops in the outlying area of the city of Saurimo. Reports that say that UNITA troops deployed in (Quinango) recently tested long-range weapons, inflicting casualties in the (Nanguenza) area, 95 km from Saurimo.

On 6 December, UNITA tried to storm the Capunda-Cavilongo Commune in Chibia District of Huila Province. There were no human or material losses.

A civilian says he saw foreign troops in the city of Ndalatando. He thinks that they are South Africans, but UNITA says the troops are members of the Unavem-2 contingent planning a meeting between the government and Jonas Savimbi's organization. He said that UNITA has reduced the city of Ndalatando to shambles, and is persecuting MPLA, government, and National Police members. The residents face a shortage of food and medicine.

No Unavem Confirmation of UNITA Leaving Uige

MB0712205892 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Interview with General Higino Carneiro, of the Angolan Armed Forces, by unidentified People's Television of Angola reporters—first paragraph is studio introduction; recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Government has not yet received official confirmation that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers have withdrawn from the cities of Uige and Negage. General Higino Carneiro, of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] told reporters this evening that a UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [Unavem-2] team will be traveling to Uige and Negage tomorrow to learn what the situation is on the ground.

[Carneiro] Well, the government is sticking to its position. We can only say that it was only today that we received an official report from the team Unavem-2 sent to Uige and Negage.

[Reporter] Mr. General: Can you reveal what is on that Unavem-2 report?

[Carneiro] No, I am not going to disclose its content. The report refers to the trip the team made from Luanda to Huambo, how it picked the UNITA team that accompanied it to Uige and Negage, and the things the team saw only very superficially. Obviously, the government is analyzing all this at the moment. I can also tell you that we sent a reply to General Chilingutilla this afternoon, in response to a message I received from him yesterday. In general terms, we placed certain conditions for overcoming the current stalemate.

[Reporter] In short, Unavem-2 clearly states that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] forces withdrew from those two cities?

[Carneiro] No, it does not state it clearly. There are still FALA soldiers in Uige and Negage. That is why, in the letter I sent to Gen. Chilingutilla we depicted matters the Angolan Government is interested in resolving before other steps are taken.

[Reporter] What do you mean by other steps? Would that mean traveling to the area to observe FALA's withdrawal on the ground?

[Carneiro] No, because we believe first and foremost that Unavem-2 must be on the ground. So, it is up to Unavem-2 to confirm and learn whether the forces that attacked Uige and Negage are now back in their confinement areas. We have received no confirmation of any of that yet. Though the UNITA team has publicly stated its men have returned to the confinement points, there has been no independent confirmation. At least, we have not received any such confirmation from Unavem-2 yet. We are waiting for that information to come through.

[Reporter] So, I assume the FAA Supreme Command has had reports from you. Does FAA share Unavem-2's and UNITA's view that FALA forces have left Uige?

[Carneiro] No, I cannot say such a thing. I cannot confirm that. We are still insisting that Unavem-2 confirm it and tell us. We have not yet received a reply confirming the departure of those forces.

[Reporter] Could you, Mr. General, tell us what the Unavem-2's mission was when it went to Uige with the UNITA team?

[Carneiro] I might tell you briefly that Unavem-2's first mission to Uige was to take the UNITA team to brief it locally on decisions emanating from its leadership. That means that it was necessary for Unavem to go to Huambo to pick them up, take them to Uige and Negage, and hear what instructions were handed down. Now, there is the need to confirm that such decisions were indeed carried out.

[Reporter] If I have understood you correctly, Unavem-2 has not yet confirmed that UNITA actually withdrew its forces from Uige and Negage?

[Carneiro] No, it has not confirmed that yet. So much so, that the Unavem-2 team is to go to Uige again tomorrow.

[Reporter] At what time?

[Carneiro] I do not know. That is Unavem-2's own schedule.

[Reporter] Who will be going to Uige?

[Carneiro] Unavem-2 will be going to Uige.

[Reporter] What information do you have about the situation in Uige? Have there been reports of any further tension?

[Carneiro] No. As far as I know, there has been nothing else.

Dos Santos Warns Patience Ending

MB0412204592 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Report on speeches by Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the government swearing in ceremony in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace on 4 December; presented by People's Television of Angola announcer Edgar Cunha—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Cunha] The president of the Republic has announced that the Angolan Government's patience is approaching its end. In a speech during the ceremony at which the first government of the Second Republic was sworn in, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the organs of sovereignty, the civilians, and the people at large have the duty to guarantee the defense of the fatherland, of the economic infrastructure, and of the people.

The ceremony was held in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace this afternoon. The ceremony was attended by members of the outgoing government, leaders of the various political parties, religious figures, members of the diplomatic corps, the observers of the peace process, and the special representative of the UN secretary general for Angola. The ceremony began with Marcolino Moco's being sworn in as prime minister. Then, the 50 new government members who were sworn in today swore their loyalty to the nation. As was expected, the six posts allotted to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] remain vacant, because Savimbi's party insists on staying away from democratically elected organs. The president of the Republic noted this in his speech. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco regretted UNITA should exclude itself from the government. The Angolan prime minister noted that the current priorities are:

[Moco] "The new Angolan democracy will be based on the principles of promoting and defending the interests of the large majority. It will take into account the idea that the cultural roots of development give each one the right to organize in line with one's most profound values. Our task will be to contribute to introducing democratic rationality in our evolving society, thereby consolidating the basic notion of the independence of the courts and of judiciary powers. We firmly believe that justice must be independent of executive and legislative powers, as well as of whatever pressures public opinion can bring to bear on it. Moreover, we share the notion that justice will only be independent if it is credible, and has the means to dictate the law and settle social differences. We must, therefore, pay special attention to this matter, by encouraging and dignifying justice as a way of ensuring the effective building of a legal state."

[Cunha] Speaking at the end of the swearing in ceremony, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated UNITA is still part of the democratic system that has been instituted in our country. He said Savimbi cannot impose the dictatorship that prevails in Jamba on the Angolan people.

[Dos Santos] "In the new pluralist system that has been instituted, of which UNITA is still part and parcel, the war it is waging is a war against the Angolan people and democracy. Mr. Savimbi and his closest collaborators want to impose on the Angolan people the kind of dictatorship that prevails in Jamba.

"Nevertheless, Angola's recent history shows there can be no military solution to the Angolan problem. By resorting to war, the UNITA leadership is merely adopting a suicidal attitude. The recent events in Luanda should not be underestimated. At this time there are thousands of youths who are presenting themselves before the authorities in all parts of the country and volunteering to defend villages, towns, and cities. I believe the numbers of those youths will grow rapidly. Working together in an organized manner, those volunteers will defend the people and democracy.

"The government has displayed a spirit of forbearance, and good faith, and has maintained a willingness to engage in dialogue. Now, they are perilously approaching their limits. The organs of sovereignty cannot but assume their responsibility for guaranteeing territorial integrity, protecting economic and social infrastructure, and defending the people and their possessions."

UNITA Reportedly Preparing Attack on Cabinda

MB0412181692 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 4 Dec 92

[African National Congress]

[Text] Angolan Government sources say UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is preparing an attack against the city of Cabinda, the capital of Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave that borders Zaire and Congo.

The sources also said that in the city of Huambo, the capital of the central Huambo Province, talks were under way between UNITA and government officials to ensure that the cease-fire between the two sides would not be broken.

Huambo, UNITA Issue Joint Communique

MB0512073692 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] In order to quench the rumors and [words indistinct] in Huambo Province, particularly in the provincial capital, we would like to issue the following communique:

1. The provincial government solemnly pledges its commitment to the cease-fire.
2. Likewise, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, agrees to uphold the cease-fire.
3. The two sides, under the observation of the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem], wish to inform the residents that they should remain calm and do their best in order to ensure normal life in the province and in the provincial capital.
4. In assessing the prevailing rumors and disinformation, the two sides concluded that that state of affairs is promoted by individuals who can benefit from confrontation. Theft is greatly facilitated by confusion and anarchy.
5. The two sides wish to inform the esteemed public that a government-UNITA Commission operates 24 hours a day at the Unavem headquarters. The commission deals with every political and military issues.

[Issued] Huambo, 3 December 1992

Government Representatives in Jamba 'Missing'

MB0512083292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] An official source told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY yesterday that 12 members of the government forces, who integrated into the regional group responsible for monitoring the situation in Jamba, the headquarters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], have been missing since 3 November. Major Manuel da Costa, head of the liaison team of the Joint Verification and Control Commission in Menongue, said that General Joao Baptista Chibande, UNITA's delegate in Cuando Cubango, told a meeting attended by the government, UNITA, and the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 that the 12 members of the government forces had been taken to Namibia. The UNITA general did not give other details.

Manuel da Costa added that two commissions headed by Cuando Cubango Governor Domingos Mungo and the UNITA delegate have been established in order to work with the governments of Huambo, Bie, and Huila Provinces in dismantling all control posts erected by UNITA on the roads linking those provinces.

De Moura Says Frontline Summit on Angola Coming

MB0512083692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura says he will work hard because diplomacy is the solution to every issue, even the most difficult ones:

[Begin recording] [De Moura] Diplomacy will [words indistinct] if the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] does not introduce substantial changes to its conditions. As you know, our government, and the party in particular, have always favored dialogue and diplomacy as a means of resolving even the most difficult issues. So, we will be available to legally established organs and will implement their policies. Obviously, we will give priority to (?quality) in order to efficiently carry out our duties.

[Reporter] Is a Frontline summit being arranged?

[De Moura] Yes. It will deal with Angolan issues. [end recording]

UN Envoy on UNITA's Absence From Government

MB0512083792 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Excerpts] At a function hosted by the president of the Republic after the swearing-in ceremony of the new Angolan Government, political leaders, government officials, and observers of the peace process aired their views about the current situation. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Anstee in Spanish] I believe that the most important task right now is for everybody to do their best to ensure unity, reconciliation, and peace in this country. The UN's efforts are aimed at achieving that.

[Reporter] How do you see the absence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] from the Parliament and the new government?

[Anstee in Spanish] Well, I think that that was predictable. There should be more exchange of views, like the ones initiated at the Namibe meeting last week. Unfortunately, for the reasons known by the public, it has not been possible to hold a further meeting this week.

[Reporter] The war in Angola is spreading. Will that mean an intervention by the UN's blue helmets?

[Anstee in Spanish] I always hope that it will be possible to avert war. Recently, delegations of the UN Angola Verification Mission and UNITA delegation flew to Uige and Negage. I hope that this visit can lead to the withdrawal of UNITA troops from Uige and Negage. That would be the first step in the right direction in order to avert war.

[Reporter] Why this insistence on Uige and Negage, while places like Caxito and Ndalatando are not included?

[Anstee in Spanish] I think that all those areas were supposed to be covered, in line with what was agreed in Namibe. What happened in Uige and Negage came after the Namibe meeting. The moment we left Negage we hoped that the basis for dialogue was being established. For me, the most important thing is a return to the negotiating table where all issues should be addressed by the two sides. [end recording]

Hundreds Reportedly Killed in Cuanza Sul

MB0612063992 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Hundreds of people died in Sumbe, Porto Amboim, and Gabela, Cuanza Sul Province, over the weekend, following treacherous attacks carried out by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA]. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] secretary in that province says that the MPLA used heavy artillery and navy frigates. Yesterday, the UNITA secretary yesterday urged the United Nations to curb MPLA abuses. The UNITA official said a cruel manhunt campaign is underway in those cities. Like in Luanda, several people in the city of Sumbe have been killed by means of the horrendous necklace method.

UNITA Reported Reinforcing Kuito

MB0712153992 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] The Angolan authorities say UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is sending reinforcements to Kuito, the capital of the central Bie Province, after clashes between UNITA soldiers and the Angolan police at the weekend. Latest reports said tension was again increasing after UNITA soldiers set fire to a police car. The two sides had earlier agreed to work together to end all hostilities in the province.

Angolan officials also said that a number of mercenaries had arrived in the city of Ndalatando, the capital of the northern Cuanza Norte Province, which has been under UNITA control for more than 4 weeks. They said there was little food available in the province because UNITA had destroyed two strategic bridges.

MPLA Urges U.S. Pressure To End Hostilities

MB0612080992 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] today issued a declaration on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Assembly and the swearing-in of the new government. The MPLA says that national reconciliation depends on the strict adherence to the conditions already outlined by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos—namely, the recognition of the peace accord, unequivocal acceptance of the September election results, effective and monitorable demilitarization of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops, return to the Angolan Armed Forces, the transformation of that organization into a true democratic party, and the effective and complete reinstatement of state administration.

Finally, the MPLA encouraged the United States, Portugal, and Russia to do their best to apply pressure on UNITA and Jonas Savimbi to avoid plunging the country into another war.

Mozambique

Mandela Discusses Meeting With Chissano

MB0812100292 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1110 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Report on interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela in Maputo on 6 December in the "Outlook Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The president of the African National Congress [ANC], Nelson Mandela, made an eight-hour visit to Mozambique yesterday, and held talks with President Joaquim Chissano. At the end of his visit, Mr. Mandela told our reporter why he had come to Mozambique:

[Mandela] I came here to brief the president on the current political situation in our country. I briefed him in particular on the results of the latest bilateral talks between the government and the ANC in which we made some solid progress, notwithstanding some of the difficulties which we have. In our situation, problems have to be decided in the light of the background of a government which is the [word indistinct] of apartheid, and in context of democracy dictated by that background; and an ANC, which is also the focus of a particular tradition of resistance and which [words indistinct] opposed anything which came from the government. If one takes into account this background, the progress we are making is very good indeed. The forces of peace are far stronger than the forces of reaction, and on both sides—both on the side of the ANC and the government—there are men and women of vision who realize that peace is crucial for our country. It is this vision that I have put to the president. He is, he has always been, a close ally of the democratic movement in South Africa. We are all aware that those [words indistinct] their independence and [word indistinct] the African National Congress at a time when it was conducting an armed struggle against apartheid. That could have led to a large scale invasion of this country by South Africa, but nevertheless he took that risk. We, therefore, have this debt which we owe to the government of Mozambique, and in that spirit, it was my duty to come and to brief the president so that he could (?tailor) the assistance which he has always given us to the actual movement of [words indistinct] in our country.

[Announcer] Mr. Mandela was then asked if he believed there is a connection between the Inkatha and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to fight against Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the ANC:

[Mandela] Allegations to that effect have been made that there is a link between Mr. Dhlakama, the head of Renamo, and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. In fact, a meeting has taken place between the IFP leader, Chief Buthelezi, and Mr. Dhlakama, which would seem to confirm that point of view. But I am not in a position to say that that link has gone beyond the mere meeting of the two leaders. If I have to make a firm statement, I must produce evidence and not rely on rumors. I have no concrete evidence that there is a link between Renamo and the IFP.

[Announcer] But did Mr. Mandela discuss this allegation with President Chissano, and did Mr. Mandela try to meet the Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama?

[Mandela] I [words indistinct] presented the picture of what is happening in South Africa as clearly as possible, and of course, the discussion about the relationship between Renamo and the IFP, (?this) formed part of our discussion. However, I have no plans myself to meet Mr. Dhlakama.

[Announcer] Inside South Africa there has been an argument between the government and the ANC about the timing of the first democratic elections. The ANC wants them to be held next year while the government

was talking about 1994. Mr. Mandela brought the happy news that that question has been resolved.

[Mandela] The consensus on [words indistinct] there has been an agreement that the elections should take place toward the end of 1993. So, that matter has been resolved.

Further on Frelimo Central Committee Meeting

Issues Discussed

MB0412184592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee today concluded its discussions on the broad lines of its political manifesto and proposed symbols for its electoral campaign. The Frelimo Party Central Committee has been holding a special session in Maputo since 1 December. That session is expected to conclude tomorrow with the approval of resolutions concerning a number of political issues relating to the life of the nation.

The meeting also discussed the peace process assessment report and the party's draft plans for 1993.

Finance Minister Eneias Comiche, who is also a member of the Frelimo Party Political Commission, today briefed the meeting on plans for the social reintegration of demobilized soldiers, repatriated citizens, and war-displaced people, as well as the national reconstruction plan the government is currently preparing. Comiche explained that the aforesaid plan will include two components: Emergency, and national rehabilitation and development.

Chissano Closes Session

MB0612070892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] The upcoming multiparty elections will be one of the most important tasks of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] program. That was stressed in Maputo yesterday by President Joaquim Chissano at the closing of the first special session of the Frelimo Central Committee. He stressed that under the theme of peace, unity, reconciliation, and reconstruction, the efforts by Frelimo militants will be aimed at normalizing the lives of Mozambicans. He added that Frelimo militants and sympathizers should give their best in order to meet the expectations of the people.

Report Says Government Building 'Parallel' Police

MB0412191792 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 3 Dec 92

[From the "Last minute" program]

[Text] The winds of mistrust are blowing hard in Mozambique, despite an apparent climate of trust.

Citing reliable sources, the MEDIAFAX publication has just confirmed the accusations of Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], that the government is transferring army soldiers and security forces into the police. This is pretty much what happened in Angola with the notorious Ninjas [Riot Police], a kind of parallel police force the government created after signing the Bicesse Accords. Leonel Matias reports from Maputo:

[Matias] The independent MEDIAFAX publication reports today the government is creating a police force made up of government soldiers and security men, similar to Angola's Riot Police. The publication says it gathered that piece of information from reliable sources. This news comes some two weeks after Renamo Leader Afonso Dhlakama had accused the government of transferring forces of the defunct People's National Security Service, and a high number of army soldiers, to the Mozambican Police. Dhlakama was, then, accusing the government of attempting to create in Mozambique a situation similar to the one experienced in Angola, where the police and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Party have been clashing.

MEDIAFAX also reports that police uniforms are being given to army soldiers and State Information and Security Service [Sise] agents, who are being told they belong to the police as of the moment they get those uniforms. MEDIAFAX believes one of the reasons for doubts is that the creation of a new police force is taking place without the public being duly informed about it.

MEDIAFAX poses the question: Why must we have that police force? Is it to maintain order during the transition stage, when army soldiers will be placed in confinement points? If so, will Renamo be part of that police force? By way of conclusion, the MEDIAFAX commentary notes that, if such a police force is really needed, then it should be built so everyone can see it.

Replying to Renamo's accusations some two weeks ago, Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambique Government team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], said the police formation process is a constant process in order to guarantee legality. He added it was normal for such a process to be continuing at this time, because its area of operation has expanded. Asked whether Renamo men could be part of the police force, he answered that that institution is made up of Mozambicans, and that Mozambicans also make up Renamo.

UN Recommends Peacekeeping Force For Mozambique

MB0812101292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] The UN secretary general has recommended the Security Council to send 7,000 UN troops and civilians to Mozambique. He says it is necessary to support the government and the Mozambican people, as well as the Mozambique National Resistance to consolidate peace,

and the electoral process. The UN secretary general's report proposes that 400 military observers, five infantry battalions with 850 men each, three logistics company, one engineering battalion, a telecommunications unit, and 1,200 election monitors should be sent to Mozambique. The report is scheduled to be debated by the Security Council this week.

Namibia

Mandela, ANC Executive Delegation Visit

Arrive 7 Dec

MB0712110692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1012 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Windhoek Dec 7 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela and members of the ANC national executive committee arrived in Windhoek on Monday for a one-day visit which includes talks with President Sam Nujoma.

Mr. Mandela and his party were met at Windhoek's Eros Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and the ANC representative in Namibia, Baba Schalk.

Mr. Mandela and Mr. Nujoma are to hold talks on Monday morning at State House, and on Monday afternoon the ANC delegation will meet members of the diplomatic corps and heads of non-governmental organisations.

The ANC delegation includes committee members Alfred Nzo, Barbara Masekela, Patrick Lekota and ANC Women's League President Gertrude Shope.

ANC 'Flexible' on Election Date

MB0712154792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Windhoek Dec 7 SAPA—Despite the firm agreement on elections for an interim arrangement in South Africa towards the end of 1993, the African National Congress is flexible on the matter, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said in Windhoek.

"If something happens that requires us to renegotiate the date of elections, we will do so provided that development merits attention," he told a news briefing at State House during a one-day visit to Namibia.

Mr. Mandela said there were no plans to set-up a new multiparty negotiating forum in place of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

It took more than two years to agree on Codesa, and it would take a further two or more years to find another forum as even more parties were involved.

"We have prepared to allow non-members to join Codesa. We are even prepared to streamline the procedures and to make it simple, but to form another forum we find unacceptable," he said.

Allegations of Airspace Violations

MB0712164792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Windhoek Dec 7 SAPA—Any South African Government statement on its involvement in Angola must be examined in the light of previous experience, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said in Windhoek on Monday [7 December].

Responding to questions on South Africa's alleged violation of three Frontline States' airspace to assist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola, Mr. Mandela told a news briefing at State House that the country had twice before denied involvement which had taken place.

"It was only when corpses of soldiers started returning to South Africa that everybody knew that South Africa was involved in a war in Angola," Mr. Mandela said.

"Therefore any statement which they make we cannot help but examine it in the light of previous experience."

Mr. Mandela said it was strange Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe should all say South Africa had violated their airspace. "Why should they say so if that is not the position?"

The ANC would wait for more concrete evidence.

"But the fact we may not have concrete evidence, which should be the basis for any firm statement, is no argument that South Africa did not violate the airspace of these countries for the purpose of making logistical support to UNITA," Mr. Mandela added.

'Regrets' APLA Attacks

MB0812063092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says he does not readily criticize organizations in the liberation movement, but that he regrets APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] attacks on whites. He said in Windhoek that now was not the time for violence, because solutions had almost been found to the country's problems.

He said that even if it were accepted that neither the government nor many whites in South Africa were concerned about the 15,000 black people who had been killed in violence, this did not justify the murder of innocent people. Mr. Mandela said APLA's attacks would not impede the peace process because the forces working for peace were too strong.

On South African Role in Angola

MB0712182992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 7 Dec 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Dec 7 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] delegation was prepared to walk out of last week's talks with the South African Government if an election date was not set, ANC President Nelson Mandela said at State House in Windhoek on Monday [7 December].

"The meeting's top priority was to have elections in as short a time as possible," Mr. Mandela told diplomats during a one-day visit to Namibia. "We said if there is no agreement they should pull out."

Fortunately that had not been necessary. Multiparty elections for a transitional arrangement in South Africa are due towards the end of 1993.

Mr. Mandela and his delegation, including National Executive Committee Members Alfred Nzo, Barbara Masekela, Patrick Lekota, Women's League President Gertrude Shope and Super Moloi, an administrative secretary in the Department of International Affairs, arrived at Windhoek on Monday morning.

At State House, Mr. Mandela received a warm welcome from President Sam Nujoma, whom he congratulated on SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] landslide election result before a private meeting with a Namibian delegation.

It included Mr. Nujoma, Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange, Deputy Minister for State Security Peter Tsheehama and other officials.

After lunch at the diplomats' briefing, Mr. Mandela condemned the killings and threats by the Azanian People's Liberation Army on white targets in South Africa.

He added though he did not believe these actions would impede the peace process.

"The peace forces in South Africa are too strong to be paralysed by any other forces in South Africa," he said, adding there was a danger of a flight of skills from the country.

On alleged violations of Botswana's, Namibian and Zimbabwean airspace by South African aircraft said to be supporting the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement, he said any statements by South Africa should be viewed in terms of previous experience.

The fact there was not yet concrete evidence "is no argument that South Africa did not violate the airspace of these countries for the purpose of making logistical support to UNITA".

South Africa had twice before denied involvement in Angola which had indeed taken place.

Mr. Mandela said he had written to both Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi before their election to accept the result pointing out how "absolutely necessary" it was for peace in the region.

"Unfortunately Dr. Savimbi had not the vision to see the importance of peace," Mr. Mandela said.

He further said the South African Government had never satisfactorily answered what part it had played in the "present turmoil" in Angola.

"(Foreign Affairs Minister) Pik Botha's role leaves very much to be desired as to the true intentions of South Africa in Angola," he added.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Gurirab said events in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa, and other regional problems including the airspace violations were on the agenda for the Frontline States summit in Harare on Friday.

Asked what lessons South Africa might learn from Namibia, Mr. Mandela said Namibians and South Africans were allies in the liberation struggle. "They have been more successful than ourselves," he added.

Strategies adopted by South Africa to try and prevent a SWAPO victory in Namibia were being used inside South Africa to prevent the liberation movement winning a general election.

"Therefore it is natural when we meet our comrades in Namibia we should try and share these experiences," Mr. Mandela said. "And we did that in full measure."

Zambia

Angolan Refugees Fleeing UNITA Fighting

MB0712183992 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Angola's neighbors are facing a fresh influx of refugees as civilians flee the fighting between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which broke out at the end of October and now western Zambia is suffering growing insecurity. The exodus appears to have been triggered by UNITA forces who are trying to extend their control over border areas, as Rob Makai reports in this fax from Lusaka:

According to reports reaching Lusaka from areas bordering Angola, UNITA soldiers are said to be terrorizing the inhabitants there. In one incident last week, heavily armed bandits, believed to be UNITA members, raided a state ranch in Senanga, Western Province, and stole 32

cattle which they herded into Angola. Western Province Minister Leonard Subulwa confirmed the incident and said that reports reaching his office indicated that bandits, believed to be UNITA members, are terrorizing Senanga and Kalabo districts.

He also reported an increasing number of Angolans fleeing into Zambia and said that they were being screened by Zambian security personnel and UNHCR officials. More Angolan refugees have also been arriving in Zambia's Northwestern Province. Provincial officials say that refugees who had gone back to Angola before the October parliamentary elections are now reentering Zambia through Mwinilunga District. They say that many of these returning refugees were hiding in villages thereby making it difficult to know their exact numbers. However, a district official said that the refugees, most of whom come from Cazombo, in the Moxico Province of Angola, are finding it difficult to cross the border for fear of being attacked by UNITA fighters who control the border.

About 2,000 refugees were repatriated to Angola earlier this year but the exercise was halted when the fighting resumed. One refugee who made it to Zambia, 76 year-old Roberto Finingi, found himself repeating his ordeal of eight years ago, when he first fled to Zambia. He said that he thought it was finally safe to return home, but maybe it wasn't. UN officials say that the renewed conflict in Angola has virtually halted the repatriation exercise and that only 98,000 of the 300,000 Angolans in exile had managed to return.

Three Opposition Parties Barred From State House

MB0712175892 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in
English 26 Nov 92 p 1

[Unattributed reporter: "3 Barred From Meeting"]

[Text] Three political parties were barred from entering State House yesterday because they were "not officially" invited, casting a gloomy shadow on the reconciliatory overtures at the inter-party conference.

Security men and paramilitary police at the main gate turned away interim president of the Revolution Socialist Party Mr. Samson Banda and Mr. Jackson Silumbwe, chairman of United Front Party.

The Labour Party fought their way in after a bitter exchange with the sentry.

A protest was immediately lodged to President Chiluba by party leaders who complained of unnecessary "interrogations" and ill-treatment which belittled their status.

President of the Labour Party Mr. Chibez Mfuno told the President the civil service machinery marred the conference because the opposition did not receive invitation letters for the meeting.

Chairman of the People's Redemption Organisation Party Mr. Chiko Bwalya said in future there should be proper arrangements to get the invited guests to State House.

During the conference various leaders deplored the political violence which they attributed to poverty and careless utterances by politicians.

President Chiluba, who early in the morning pleaded with UNIP [United National Independence Party] president to attend the meeting, suggested that the conference should form a consultative body to hold regular talks with him on pressing national issues.

Foundation for Democratic Process (Fodep) chairman Reverend Foston Sakala said he almost shed tears when Mr. Chiluba in a lengthy telephone talk with Mr. Musokotwane humbly pleaded for UNIP to attend but he was snubbed.

UNIP was party to the violence and it was necessary that its leaders went to State House to resolve any differences.

The Press was not allowed to cover the full proceedings.

The Democratic Party [DP] criticised Government for "shoddy" preparations for the inter-party conference in which no official invitations were made.

DP president Mr. Emmanuel Mwamba said in Ndola yesterday a well-defined agenda, especially for the constitutional discussions would have been imperative.

But the DP could not be party to talks on political violence because it is a question of comprehending the quarrel between MMD [Movement for Multi-party Democracy] and UNIP.

The inter-party meeting was still in session by Press time last night.

Central Bank Devalues Kwacha

MB0812102492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Lusaka Dec 8 SAPA—The Bank of Zambia on Monday devalued the kwacha [K] by 40 percent and merged the money-exchange and official rates at one US dollar fetching K312.

Bank of Zambia General Manager Godfrey Mbulo also revealed that the central bank had scrapped the fixed rate system of allocating foreign currency.

Consequently, the Bank of Zambia will no longer allocate foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad or any other purposes, but customers will now be free to get it from money-exchanges without central bank approval.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Addresses Parliament on 'Grim State'

MB0412150692 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Dec 92

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has revealed the grim state of his country in a state-of-the-nation parliamentary address. He told parliament that 5.5 million Zimbabweans depend on drought relief aid and that, because of the continuing drought, agro-based output has fallen by 30 percent. Trevor Grundy reports:

[Grundy] President Mugabe blamed the country's economic (?position) on drought, particularly the drought of 1992. In January just over 2 million people were on drought relief programs, but now close on 5.5 million are on relief schemes. The national [word indistinct] has been [words indistinct]. Close on 2.5 million tonnes of grain has been successfully moved through South African ports to Zimbabwe this year.

The mining industry is now [words indistinct], and peasants are still hungry for land which is currently owned by European commercial farmers. (?In) a steady, calm, non-emotional style of speech, the president said the demand for more land is what he called an inescapable issue. The pace of land reform should be doubled, he said, even [word indistinct] trebled in years to come, now that the government has the Land Acquisition Act at its disposal. President Mugabe said that there has been some reduction in the size of government and size of the bloated civil service.

In Paris, as Robert Mugabe was talking in parliament, Senior Finance Minister Dr. Bernard Chidzero was receiving even more (?aid) from the World Bank and Western donors in order to survive the economic impact of 1993. Zimbabwe has [words indistinct], which is about \$1.2 billion [words indistinct] complete a \$7 billion finance packet to (?fuel) the World Bank-supported Economic Structural Adjustment Program [ESAP] next year. Donors were generous, but also angry that government has been slow in reducing the size of the civil service and privatizing loss-making parastatals.

A large proportion of the funds pledged in Paris this week will be in the form of [words indistinct], while the balance of the required \$7 billion Zimbabwean in 1993 will be raised by the government through commercial borrowing. In other words, Zimbabwe's ESAP will move ahead next year, but it will do so against the background of a (?new load) of foreign borrowing to balance the (?drastic) effects of drought.

In his presidential address, Mugabe told South Africa to stop destabilizing Angola. He didn't mention South African Air Force incursions into this country, an issue revealed here by a British reporter, but not yet even commented upon by Zimbabwean Government ministers. The president declared: We demand that South

Africa immediately ceases its role of destabilizing Angola, and put an end to its hostile maneuvers in this region.

PAC Warned on Issuing Terror Statements

MB0812112692 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Zimbabwe has warned the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to stop issuing statements on violence from its territory. A man who claimed to be a senior APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] commander, phoning from Harare, told a South African radio station two weeks ago that his men had been responsible for a gun and grenade attack at the King William's Town Golf Club.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, said on Zimbabwean State Television that the government had warned the liberation movements, especially the PAC, to stop using Zimbabwean soil to make such statements, because there were no military units of any kind in Zimbabwe. Mr. Shamuyarira said his government did not want

Zimbabwean soil to be used for hostile activities against South Africa or any other country.

Up to 1,000 Offered For UN Force in Somalia

MB0812120392 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 92

[Text] Zimbabwe has offered hundreds of ground troops to the multinational force being assembled by the United Nations to protect food supplies for millions of people in Somalia. Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said the government was now consulting the United Nations and the United States on the size of the Zimbabwean contingent and the logistics of its operations in Somalia.

The semi-official THE HERALD newspaper in Harare reports that Zimbabwe has offered up to 1,000 men for the force. The Zimbabwean troops are expected to arrive in Somalia at the weekend. If 1,000 are sent it will be the third largest ground force in Somalia after the American and French contingents. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Sawyer Receives UN Envoy Gordon-Somers 6 Dec
AB0712200592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] The visiting special representative of the UN secretary general, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, yesterday met with President Amos Sawyer at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. Welcoming Mr. Gordon-Somers, President Sawyer said that the Liberian people are pleased to have him and that they are also gratified that the UN has gone beyond the provision of relief to endorse the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace initiative and to also actively support it. President Sawyer noted with gratification the UN Security Council Resolution 788, which does not only endorse the ECOWAS peace plan but supports all strategic measures including sanctions taken by ECOWAS and puts in place an embargo on arms and strategic materiel.

Dr. Sawyer expressed the belief the clear signals from the UN and such a world power as the United States in support of ECOWAS and ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] take the Liberian people a long way on the road to resolution of the crisis. The Liberian chief executive wished Mr. Gordon-Somers' success in deliberations and requested that he talk to [as] many Liberians—individuals and organizations—as possible to get a first-hand feel of how Liberians in cooperation with their African brothers and sisters can incorporate the assistance of the UN in moving the ECOWAS subregional initiative forward.

Mr. Gordon-Somers, in response, thanked President Sawyer for the courtesy accorded him and for his hospitality, generosity, and openness. He said he did not come to Liberia with ready-made solutions or alternative proposals to resolve the Liberian crisis. He said his role is to listen, ask questions, and learn and then report to the UN secretary general, so that working in cooperation with ECOWAS and the Liberian people the UN can make a contribution to the process of peace in Liberia by advancing the ECOWAS subregional initiative, which the UN has already endorsed.

Taylor Seeks UN Assistance for Peace

AB0712204092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] President Taylor has put forward a new peace formula for Liberia. He said Liberia needs a neutral force, saying upon arrival of such a force, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] will immediately begin the process of disarmament. President Taylor said the Liberian population is incapable of disarming itself, because the entire population is fighting. He said the NPFL will disarm and submit to a democratic process, but repeated that the present configuration of ECOMOG

[Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is unacceptable to the Liberian people.

The Nigerian-led forces of aggression are continuing to fire heavy artillery and mortar fire at NPFL positions in clear violation of the United Nations call for a cease-fire. Nigerian jet bombers over the weekend shelled Buchanan and Kakata, killing and wounding scores of people. The shelling by the Nigerian troops and aircraft came on the day of the arrival of special UN envoy to Liberia. The commander in chief, President Taylor, said the NPFL is now in a defensive position and hoped the United Nations can secure a cease-fire and lift the blockade being imposed by some West African leaders outside of the UN resolution.

[Paris AFP in French at 1837 GMT on 7 December adds in a Monrovia-dated item: "Mr. Taylor has apologized for bombarding a densely-populated ward in the Monrovia Port area on 5 December. Eleven civilians were killed in the attack, the most murderous since the beginning of the fighting on 15 October. 'I am not happy when Liberians die, but we had warned that Bushrod Island was not a safe place,' Mr. Taylor added."]

News Commentator on U.S. Involvement in Crisis

AB0712150692 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] A Liberian, Mr. Nathaniel Vah, says the determination of a nation's destiny and achievement of its democratic values can only be brought about by its citizens and not by the influence of any superpower. In a commentary to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] News, Mr. Vah accused the American Government of partial involvement in the Liberian crisis leading to the prolonged suffering of the Liberian people.

He cited the incident during the onset of the Liberian revolution in which American military advisers assigned to the defense ministry of the Doe administration were sent to Nimba County to help members of the defeated Armed Forces of Liberia in their fight against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. He spoke of the American Government's role in the formation of the Banjul- manufactured group, protected by its sponsored Nigerian-led forces of occupation and aggression in Liberia.

NPFL Says Opponents Leaving Drugs Behind

AB0812081492 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] The Nigerian-led forces of aggression in Liberia have reportedly embarked on a new kind of warfare to drug the fighting forces of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. It has been discovered that Nigerian troops in the field, upon being driven out of their areas, are leaving behind quantities of drugs. The NPFL says this is intended to intoxicate soldiers of the NPFL who

may come across the drugs, which are mainly in the form of tablets. The tablets are left in foxholes. Accordingly, President Taylor has ordered the Defense Ministry to publish a memorandum warning young fighters to report all drugs found in the combat field.

Nigeria

Inflation Rate Rises to 27 Percent

AB0812073892 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Lagos, Dec 7 (AFP)—The rate of inflation rose to 27 percent a year last June, a sharp contrast to the 13 percent recorded at the end of last year, an official document said here on Monday [7 December].

The heightened inflationary pressures were the result of excessive monetary expansion, "massive" budget deficits and exchange rate depreciation, the United Bank for Africa, one of the nation's three biggest commercial banks, said in its latest monthly 'Business and Economic Digest' bulletin—a copy of which was given to AFP.

The provisional figure for Federal expenditure for the first half of 1992 stood at 33.789 billion naira (1.68 billion dollars), an increase of 179.1 million naira (8.95 million dollars) or 5.3 percent over the total expenditure for the same period last year. [passage omitted]

The economic bulletin, quoting figures from the Federal Office of Statistics, said that the unemployment rate fell from 4.1 percent last year to 3.4 in the first half of 1992, with jobless university and secondary graduates constituting the largest chunk of the employed [as received] in the urban centres.

Senegal

Bishops Criticize Priest for Rebellion Ties

AB0712203092 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900 GMT 5 Dec 92

[Text] The bishops of Senegal have strongly disavowed Priest Djamacoun Senghor's stand and commitment with the Casamance separatist rebellion movement—a movement which the priest is believed to be the brains behind.

In a statement entitled For Peace in Casamance dated 4 December and handed to the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY today by the archbishop of Dakar, the Senegalese archbishops feel Father Senghor's stand and commitment are in direct contradiction with peace and his consecration and mission as a priest of Jesus Christ and a man of the Church. This action, they stressed, of having recourse to means that are unacceptable and odious to our masses, has compromised peace in the whole country and encouraged the enemies of Senegal to continue the subversive plots.

The bishops called for safeguarding national unity, feeling that the latter is a vital principle of the very existence of the country since the birth of the nation, an intangible principle that was established historically and legally and guaranteed by the international community. It is unrealistic and unacceptable to look for an independence that could lead to a Balkanization that would be anachronistic and disastrous for the country and everybody, the statement continued. It added that national unity must be harmoniously placed within an entity by respecting and encouraging legitimate regional, ethnic, and cultural peculiarities.

In the search for solidarity and peace, Senegal has the right to hope for the sincere and effective cooperation of its closest neighbors because it is also in their own interests, the bishops stressed. They prepared their statement in communion with the bishops of Mauritania, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau. The bishops condemned violence, whatever its origin or author, especially the violence exercised on children, the poor, and the innocent, who cannot defend themselves and make their voices heard.

In their statement, the bishops said on behalf of the Church, they were protesting this blind and abominable violence so that the killings will cease and peace and serenity return. Finally, the statement made a urgent appeal to Father Senghor along with his followers to come and join his fellow citizens, his brothers, for negotiations for a sincere and open dialogue on the conditions for a fair and lasting peace in unity.

Togo

Gendarme Killed by Angry Opposition Crowd

AB0712141792 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 7 Dec 92

[Text] Lome, 7 December (AFP)—Yesterday, a gendarme was beaten to death and another seriously wounded in Kpalime (115 km northwest of Lome) during a rally of the democratic opposition, it was learned today from the Gendarmerie of the locality.

New incidents broke out this morning in this town, and a little girl sustained bullet wounds in confused circumstances, according to information received from the hospital. The Gendarmerie indicated that some of its members "fired shots into the air."

The two gendarmes, who were in civilian clothes, were attacked by the crowd during a rally of the Coalition of Democratic Opposition II, which launched a general indefinite strike on 16 November.

According to the Gendarmerie, the two men were "keeping a discreet watch on the rally."

Ministry on Attacks Against Security Forces

AB0712233592 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 7 Dec 92

[Press release by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security on 7 December]

[Text] Incidents broke out yesterday in Kpalime during an unauthorized rally organized by the Collective of Democratic Opposition II at the town's municipal stadium. The young militiamen of the parties forming this coalition spotted members of the security forces and savagely lynched them. One of them died on the spot and the second, admitted at the Kpalime Regional Hospital, is in critical condition.

The fresh escalation of violence in our country must speak to the conscience of every citizen and, particularly, of political leaders so that they can, through their statements and daily comportment, strive for the return of civil peace which is indispensable for the continuation of the current democratic process in our country.

On 5 December, it was in Badou, where a soldier was seriously burned by town elders, and the Lome Central Market, where armed gangs fired at a police patrol group leaving three injured, one of them seriously.

Yesterday it was the unfortunate event of Kpalime and today it is a group of young people who attacked the prefectural guards in Hahotoe. All these constitute acts of provocation against security forces with the well planned aim of compelling them to launch a counterattack, the consequences of which are unknown.

This is the right moment to call on the population, and very especially the youth, to respect the security forces who have the mission of ensuring their protection.

Finally, the minister of territorial administration and security calls on all political leaders, no matter what

factions they belong to, and especially the youth, to refrain from resorting to violence under all its forces in their daily comportment.

Signed by Messan Agbeyome Kodjo, minister of territorial administration.

COD-II Chairman on Eyadema-Koffigoh Meeting

AB0712174892 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 6 Dec 92

[Text] Following the communique issued after the meeting between the president and the prime minister yesterday on the decision to set up a working group comprising the various Togolese political leaders, the Coalition of Democratic Opposition [COD-II] held a meeting this afternoon at the residence of the head of the transitional government at the Entente Palace. After the meeting, the group's chairman, Leopold Messan Gninvivi, gave COD-II's reaction to the meeting:

[Begin recording] The positive aspect of yesterday's communique is that it has the merit of initiating discussions between the prime minister and the president. As for the contents of the communique, namely the project of setting up a working group, we think it is largely insufficient. We are not speaking about the composition of this group, but we are speaking about security conditions, how to guarantee the security of both the population and the negotiators. We also think about guarantees for ensuring that decisions made by this commission are going to be implemented. So, these are the questions that we put to the prime minister.

The strike was not launched to obtain negotiations but results. Since no results have been obtained yet, we cannot speak about ending the strike. When the results are obtained, the people will see if these results correspond to their expectations.

Let us recall that it is especially the problem of general insecurity that worries the population. Lastly, they want to see free, democratic, and open elections so that we can finally come out of the vicious spiral that we have witnessed for the past two years. [end recording]

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